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Part One
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HE IS FOR CONSOLIDATION

Edward Lauterbach Wants New-York and Brooklyn to be One.

OPPOSED TO UNNECESSARY DELAY

Next Legislature Should Take Steps to Provide a Charter, Which He Would Not Submit to the People.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, one of the Republican "big four" of the State, said yesterday that he was in favor of procuring legislation necessary for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn as soon as the next Legislature met at Albany.

"I have always been a strong supporter of the plan to consolidate the two cities," said Mr. Lauterbach to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I think the separation of the area covered by New-York and Brooklyn into two municipalities is very injurious to the material interests of all the citizens living on either side of the East River.

"Some newspapers have written a lot of stuff about the growth of my feeling in favor of consolidation since Rooseveltism became an issue in this city. My attitude has not changed since Roosevelt's name became known here.

"I have property interests in both New-York and Brooklyn, and have, in addition, a share in the ownership of the Brooklyn Elevated railways. My advocacy of consolidation is entirely due to the commercial advantages which would accrue from its completion.

"These advantages must be plain to any one who thinks about it. The mere trade-mark value of the name New-York would be of great benefit to Brooklyn manufacturers who sell their wares in other parts of the country. Both the small and large owners of real estate in Brooklyn would profit by the union of the two cities. The transportation facilities would be so much improved as a direct consequence of consolidation that the East River would cease to be a barrier between them.

"I believe that where every part of a certain area has all its chief interests in common those interests should be fostered and administered by a single form of government. Community of interest demands a common government wherever it is practicable to give it.

"When New-York and Brooklyn are united under a single administration there will be an immense saving in the auditing, executive, and supply departments. And, with less cost to the taxpayers, there will come increased efficiency, because greater responsibilities will demand first-class men of greater administrative ability than we have now in many cases."

"What procedure would you adopt to consolidate the cities?" was asked of Mr. Lauterbach.

"I think that as soon as the Legislature meets a bill ought to be introduced giving power either to the present Greater New-York Commission or to a new commission framed on similar lines to employ counsel to frame a charter for the government of the united cities," he replied.

"This work, I imagine, could be done in time to submit the charter prepared to the Legislature before its final adjournment in May. The Legislature would then enact the charter into a statute, and the whole thing would be done."

"Then you do not favor referring the charter to the vote of the people interested for acceptance or rejection?"

"Certainly not. The matter of consolidation has already been submitted to a popular vote, which was recorded in its favor. It only remains for the Legislature, as in its wisdom it may see fit, to carry out the popular decree. I think that some of the members of the present Consolidation Commission are excellently prepared by their past labors to give assistance of the greatest value in preparing a charter which will provide for every emergency of moment that may afterward arise."

"Do you think that the union should take place on a single day, or do you think consolidation should come by degrees, such as first uniting the Health Departments, then the Police Departments, and so on?" was asked.

"I think the charter ought to fix a day when consolidation shall be complete and final," was Mr. Lauterbach's answer.

"Owing to a clause in the Constitution adopted last year, Mayor Strong must hold office until the expiration of his term. But certain powers could be delegated to him by the terms of the charter—he could be given a general headship, for example—and, as the operation of the clause in the Constitution applies only to Mayor Strong, and not to his successors, nor to any other city officer not elected before Jan. 1, 1895, the future will present no difficulty."

"Then you do not think it would be advisable to consolidate, say, the police force of the total area under a commission appointed by the Governor or the Legislature?" asked the reporter.

"There are some objections to such a course," replied Mr. Lauterbach, speaking slowly, "which I think will prevent any step of this kind from being taken. Popular sentiment in this city, you know, is not in favor of Albany rule."

"Have you considered the political side of this question?" asked the reporter.

"Not deeply," replied Mr. Lauterbach, with great promptness.

"Consolidation has always appealed to me in its economic rather than in its political aspect. I believe there are some Democrats across the Bridge, as well as here.

"Mr. Stranahan, I believe, has used one very striking argument in favor of consolidation, from the political side. He says that thousands of good citizens have all their business interests in New-York, while they reside in Brooklyn. The consequence is that they have no votes in New-York, where the active part of their lives is passed, while they have no inducement to cast their votes in Brooklyn because they have not time to thoroughly inform themselves as to its affairs. Thus New-York loses the moderating force of a great body of conservative citizens, and Brooklyn gains little by their residence there.

"One thing I may say, and that is, if the excise issue is taken out of politics, as I hope and believe it will be by the next Legislature the Republicans have a good chance of victory at the polls in 1897. At the rate at which Republican sentiment is growing, I think that either or both of the two cities will soon have a clear Republican majority of the voters."

Mr. Lauterbach then alluded to the defeat of the charter introduced at the last session of the Legislature as being due to the failure of one man, Senator Lamy of Erie County, to vote in its favor.

No allusion was made by him to the broken promise of Senator Daniel Bradley of Brooklyn, who was elected because he was in favor of consolidation, but finally refused to vote for it, because, it was said, he was told that his hopes of re-election depended on his not voting for it. It is true, as Mr. Lauterbach stated, that only one vote was needed to pass the charter bill. However, the bill was killed through Senator Bradley's refusal to vote for it, and the Senator is politically dead with it.

BAYARD ON INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Essential to National Progress and Permanence of Prosperity—Form of Socialism Called Protection.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, delivered the inaugural address at the meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society this afternoon. His subject was "Individual Freedom, the Germ of National Prosperity and Permanence." The address was of a purely academic character. It vindicated personal liberty and free government as essential to the happiness, progress, and permanence of national prosperity.

In the course of the address Mr. Bayard said the movement of the day, sometimes open and sometimes concealed in robes of philanthropy, is toward State socialism as opposed to autocracy, but either is despotism and fatal to that individual freedom by which the world, under the laws of its origin and progress, was raised from brutality and barbarism. Autocracy, plutocracy, oligarchy, Socialism, and mob rule is each equally fatal to well ordered government, which depends upon the scrupulous safeguarding of personal liberty and personal thought and judgment.

Mr. Bayard defined Christian morals as including a perfect sphere, in which the laws of individual and national progress operated. He referred to Hamilton's Federalist as foremost in the annals of political literature in applying the voluntary principle. He reminded his audience that the United States owed Hamilton to Scotland. Recurring to State socialism, Mr. Bayard said:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils, and to lower the tone of National representation than any other single cause. Protection, now controlling the sovereign power of taxation, has been perverted from its proper function of creating revenue to support the Government into an engine for selfish profit, allied with combinations called trusts. It thus saps the popular conscience by giving corrupt largesse to special classes and throws legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen."

In concluding his speech Mr. Bayard made allusions to Adam Smith, David Hume, Burns, Scott, and other men and things Scotch.

Robert Cox, Member of Parliament for South Edinburgh, occupied the chair. Many prominent men of the locality were present on the platform. The audience was a large one, and included the culture and élite of the city. Many ladies were present. Mr. Bayard occupied more than an hour in delivering his address, and was listened to throughout with the keenest attention.

BLACKBURN WILL BE RETIRED

Seems to be No Possibility of His Re-election as Senator — Kentucky Legislative Figures.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—Dr. Hunter, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, says the Republican majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature will be four or five.

The Democrats concede the election of sixteen Republican Senators and fifty-three Representatives, making sixty-nine in all. They also claim the election of twenty-two Democratic Senators and forty-seven Representatives, which makes them have sixty-nine on joint ballot.

Of the Democrats, fourteen in the Senate are for sound money and twenty-seven in the House. Eight of the Senators are for Blackburn, and twenty Representatives, which shows that a joint caucus of the Democrats would stand 41 against Blackburn on 28 for him.

Chairman Hunter thinks that the sound-money Democrats—or at least enough of them—will vote for a Republican for United States Senator to insure his election should the Legislature not be Republican on joint ballot. There is strong talk in favor of Dr. Hunter for United States Senator. The other candidates highly spoken of are A. E. Wilson, Col. Walter Evans, John W. Yerkes, and ex-Chief Judge Holt.

McCreary will have no better chance than Blackburn from the fact that the Republicans carried his own precinct, town, and county, and elected both members of the Legislature from his district, and his Congressional district also went Republican.

From the fact that Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's district, the Seventh, gives a rousing majority for the Democratic ticket, he is being talked of by leading Democrats as the strongest man they could put up for Senator.

FIGHT IN THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Ex-Senator Plunkitt, Acting as Peacemaker, Was Struck on the Head—Messenger Burns Worsted.

Ex-Senator Plunkitt, William Burns, one of the Surrogate messengers, and John McNichol, assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel, were the participants in a scrimmage in the County Court House yesterday afternoon.

It appears that Mr. Plunkitt is in the habit of standing in the corridor, where he discusses politics, especially with the two other men who hold office from his influence. He was holding forth yesterday afternoon, and McNichol and Burns joined him. Burns said something to which McNichol took exception, and the lie was passed in a minute. Burns had no chance to regret his words, for quick as a flash McNichol's right shot out and caught Burns, who is the older man, in the face.

Mr. Plunkitt tried to get between the combatants, but friend and foe were for the moment forgotten, and Mr. Plunkitt received a resounding blow on the head that knocked his hat off. While he was scrambling for the hat McNichol took advantage of the lull in the interference to again strike Burns.

This time he drew blood, and Burns, having had enough, sought shelter in the Surrogate's office. McNichol wanted to keep the fight up, but Mr. Plunkitt and several others rushed him into the County Clerk's office, where he subsided.

Tars Should Have a Choice Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Commodore Edwin Stewart, Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in his annual report says: "Tobacco being purchased for the use of enlisted men, who pay for it and who wish to have and are willing to pay for the best that can be procured, it would seem proper that their preference should be considered and that the award should be made not necessarily to the lowest bidder, but to the one whose tobacco is considered by the board of inspection as best adapted for the use of the navy. I recommend that Congress be asked to repeal or modify the law accordingly."

Cigarettes May Be Taxed.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 7.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Thomas J. Hugus decided that the State law taxing cigarette dealers was constitutional. He overruled demurrers to indictments against dealers in this city and practically favored the law as it stands. Trial was set for the 15th inst. United States Judge Goff recently declared the law unconstitutional under the Inter-State Commerce act.

Mr. Alvord's Condition Improved.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, who has been critically ill for the past few days, was considerably improved to-day.

MR. GROUT STILL HOPES

Cannot Believe He Has Not Been Elected Mayor of Brooklyn.

SAYS HE HAS MADE DISCOVERIES

His Managers Deny They Admitted Defeat, and Talk of the Bungling Work of the Police Election Night.

The regular Democrats of Brooklyn, including Candidate Edward M. Grout, still refuse to admit that Frederick W. Wurster was elected Mayor Tuesday. Mr. Grout said yesterday:

"When I am satisfied that Mr. Wurster is honestly elected I shall congratulate him. But, while up to this morning I have had evidence only of mistakes which would reduce his apparent plurality to a matter of a few hundred, I am now in possession of evidence which looks very like fraud in the count, and that evidence not only indicates the nature of the fraud and the purpose for which it is being done, but also gives me indications of the persons who are concerned in it."

Mr. Grout was found by a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in Democratic headquarters last night, and he supplemented his former statement by saying:

"Since I made that statement there has been plain evidence that the fraud to which I then referred has been abandoned. It cannot be perfected at any rate, whether voluntarily abandoned or not.

"I do not want my position misunderstood. What I propose to do is to insist upon a fair canvass. The question of a contest in the courts must be subsequently considered.

"The situation is this: We have nothing but Police Headquarters figures to go on, and they have been absolutely discredited by the manner in which they were made public, or rather withheld, and by the many mistakes in them which have been admitted to exist. I venture to say that there is no local candidate voted on in this city who can with assurance say that he is elected, or with certainty admit that he is defeated. The official canvass alone can settle the most absurdly and disgracefully mixed police returns which Brooklyn has ever had.

"They claim Wurster's election by 2,200 plurality at Police Headquarters. The Citizens' Committee has discovered that in this Wurster is erroneously credited with over 700 votes which do not belong to him. That reduces the figures to 1,500. But there are other mistakes against me—50 in one district, 49 in another, 112 in another, and so on.

"I believe that the face of the returns, when accurately stated and footed, will at least reduce the apparent plurality to a few hundreds. Then there are hundreds of ballots, all Democratic, thrown out as defective which are perfectly good. These, I believe, when fairly canvassed, as the law requires, will show, not only my election, but the election of the entire Democratic city and county ticket.

"All this is to be looked after before there is any need of talking of a contest in the courts.

"If there shall be any need of a contest in the courts to enforce the will of the people, no one need fear but that it will be made and carried through to the end."

Chairman John L. Shea of the Democratic Campaign Committee last night said:

"It is becoming more apparent every hour that many grave mistakes have been made in this count, and in almost every instance the mistakes are against Mr. Grout. In the Twenty-first Ward there are no less than 272 defective ballots; in one district of the Twenty-fourth Ward we have been informed that nine defective ballots were found on the floor after the canvassers had finished their work. It is such errors that have injured us.

"The report that the Democrats have conceded Mr. Wurster's election is not so. We will not concede it until we know he has been honestly elected. The meagre returns we have so far received and the information we have obtained demonstrate that Mr. Wurster will not be elected—at least by more than a few hundreds.

"In many instances the alleged defective ballots that we know have been thrown out are ballots that are not defective. There are a number of ballots which were thrown out only for the reason that the cross in the circle was upright, instead of slanting, and others were thrown out because the cross was not perfectly made.

"I am certain that any court would hold that these ballots are proper ballots, as it was the intention of the voter to make a cross, whether it was an upright one or a slanting one."

Bernard J. York, speaking of the published statements that the Democrats have conceded the election of Mr. Wurster, said:

"I do not concede the election of Mr. Wurster. It is my belief that the Democratic city and county tickets were elected, and that the official canvass will show this. The work at Police Headquarters on Tuesday night was the most infamous piece of business known in years in this county."

James D. Bell said: "I am being misquoted. I concede nothing, neither do I claim anything. All I have to say, while waiting for the official canvass, is that the figures given out at Police Headquarters were absurd."

James McMahon, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred that had in charge Mr. Grout's campaign, said:

"We are apprehensive that the count has not been accurately made up, and we have very good reasons for believing not only that there is a chance, but a presumptive certainty, that Mr. Grout will be counted in finally. We shall exhaust all means of getting a thoroughly fair count. The committee will follow up the matter legally, with the advice and co-operation of Robert Stewart, Sanders Shanks, Alexander Cameron, A. L. Sessions, and Charles Frederick Adams:

"I am loth to believe that the managers of the Republican Party of Kings County have been privy to the procuring of a fraudulent result; yet certain things which have come to us indicate that, while they may not have been cognizant of fraud, it may nevertheless have been done without their knowledge. Perhaps the peculiar manner in which the Police Department handled the election has led to more suspicions than we would otherwise have had. Certainly the conduct of the police has been very mysterious."

At Democratic headquarters last night it was said that it had been ascertained for a certainty that Hugo Hirsh, one of the Republican nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, had been defeated by a small majority, and that Martin J. Keogh of Westchester had been elected. Mr. Hirsh

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LIVES OF MANY WERE IN PERIL

Two Horses Attached to a Coach Ran Away in Central Park — A Boy Hurt.

The horses attached to a coach driven by Marx Hannigan, became unmanageable at the junction of the east and centre drives in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and finally breaking away from the driver, dashed along southward. At the south end of the Marble Arch at Sixty-sixth Street they ran across the walk, which was crowded, and ran over five benches, demolishing them. The horses freed themselves from the coach at this point and ran on down the walk toward a bench on which two boys were seated, both of whom had roller skates on. The boys saw the horses, but they were unable to get out of their way in time, and the pole which the horses were still dragging struck one of them, Daniel Myers, nine years old, of 346 East Fifty-second Street, in the head, inflicting a scalp wound and bruising him severely about the body.

The horses kept on into the bushes at Sixty-fifth Street, where they were caught by Park Policeman James Cain. The injured boy refused to go to a hospital and was taken home by his companion.

The carriage contained two handsomely dressed women, who were very much frightened, but who escaped injury. They refused to give their names or addresses, but the driver told the policeman that one of the women was Mrs. Hicks, and that they lived at the Majestic Hotel.

MISS MARIE VYSE BADLY HURT

Attacked with Vertigo While Driving, Fell, and Is Suffering with Concussion of the Brain.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 7.—Miss Marie Vyse, one of the best-known society women of Staten Island, was probably fatally injured to-day while driving. Miss Vyse is a daughter of Thomas A. Vyse of the New-York Life Insurance Company, whose home is in Fourth Street this village.

Miss Vyse, accompanied by Miss Lillie Coffin, left her home this morning to take a drive. The young women were seated in a village cart drawn by a quiet horse. When Miss Vyse left home she seemed to be in good health and spirits. After being out about half an hour, they reached Davis Avenue, in West Brighton.

Without any warning, Miss Vyse was attacked with vertigo, and, starting to her feet, pitched partly sideways and partly forward out of the cart on to the hard macadam pavement. Miss Coffin stopped the horse and hastened to aid her friend.

Miss Vyse was carried to the residence of Beverly Ayres. She was unconscious, and Dr. F. E. Clark found she was suffering from concussion of the brain and a broken collarbone. Miss Vyse was later taken to her home. It is not thought she can recover.

TROLLEY CAR IN A NEW ROLE

Painter Barisch Saved from a Terrible Fall by One of Brooklyn's Messengers of Death.

A Brooklyn trolley car, usually a messenger of death, last evening saved a man from serious injury. The man declares it saved his life.

Albert Barisch, thirty-three years old, of 93 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, was painting the structure of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, at Broadway and Quincy Street, at 5:45 o'clock. He leaned too far over the scaffolding, slipped, and would have fallen headlong into the street, had it not been for the fortunate arrival of a Broadway trolley car.

Barisch fell on the roof of the car. The noise startled the passengers, who jumped to their feet, but they soon became calm when they ascertained the cause.

Barisch rolled from the roof of the car onto the ground. His only injury was a fracture of his left leg. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

He said it was the first time he ever felt like blessing trolley cars, as he is sure this one saved his life.

BABY THROWN FROM HIS ARMS

An Old Man Knocked Down by a Wagon and the Child Killed.

An old man, with a baby in his arms, attempted to cross the Bowery last night at Houston Street at a time when the thoroughfare was filled with wagons.

The man gave most of his attention to avoiding a north-bound cable car. He was struck by an ice wagon coming down town. He was knocked down and the child thrown under the wagon. A front wheel passed over its head. The little one died before an ambulance arrived.

The body was removed to the East Fifth Street Station House by the old man, who refused to allow any one to touch it. He told Sergt. O'Toole that his name was George E. Ranpt of 55 East Third Street, and that he worked for Claus Stengel, a saloon keeper of 59 East Houston Street, who is the father of the child. He said the child's name was Lizzie, and that she was twelve months old. He was returning from a visit to his daughter in East Fourth Street.

The police arrested the driver of the ice wagon, Michael Germaint of 96 Woodward Street, Jersey City. They think the case was accidental. The mother of the baby called at the station house and had an undertaker remove the body.

NO DUEL WILL BE FOUGHT

Police Assured that Neville and Prince Iturbide Will Not Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The latest information regarding the much discussed alleged impending duel between Prince Iturbide of Mexico and Col. Robert Neville of Washington and New-York is that it will not take place. Assurance to that effect has been given the police authorities by Fred May, who is said to be a friend of both parties.

Detective who were put on the case reported that the Prince and Mr. Neville did leave the city the day after the incident at the Metropolitan Club which gave rise to the report that a duel was on the tapis; but no information confirming the rumor that they met or intended to meet at any place outside the District is obtainable.

The principals in the affair are now said to have returned to Washington, but their whereabouts is unknown to any one who will impart the information to reporters.

A Live Paper for Denver.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—Incorporation papers were filed here to-day showing that the Denver Evening Post had changed hands, the new proprietors being Frederick G. Bonfils of Kansas City, H. H. Tammen of Denver, and Carl Litzberger. It is the purpose of the owners to make a great paper of The Post, and as evidence of this intention $100,000 has been deposited in one of the banks here to the credit of the new corporation. A building in the most central section of the city has been leased. The paper will be issued every week night and Sunday morning, and will take the full leased wire service of The United Press.

Wants Damages from Hawaii.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 7.—Capt. E. D. Walker, a British subject, formerly of Honolulu, is seeking $5,000 damages from the Hawaiian Government for wrongful detention as a suspect during the revolutionary excitement. His claim will be presented in the form of a petition to the British Government by Barrister Frank Higgins.

TURKEY'S NEW MINISTRY

Halil Rifat Pasha Succeeds Kiamil Pasha as the Grand Vizier.

OFFICIALS COMPLAIN OF ARMENIANS

Russia Will March Into the Empire Without Sanction of the Powers if the Disorders Continue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Halil Rifat Pasha has been transferred from the office of Minister of the Interior to that of Grand Vizier. He is reported to be an able Minister, but it is said that he does not possess the influence of either Said Pasha or Kiamil Pasha.

The new Ministry was officially announced this afternoon. The list published is as follows:

Said Pasha, President of the Council.
Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Abdurrahman Pasha, Minister of Justice.
Memduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior.
Gareid Pasha, Minister of Worship.
Zuhdi Pasha, Minister of Education.
Mahmud Djelalledin Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Works.
Sabri Bey, Minister of Finance.
Aarifi Pasha, Minister without portfolio.

Neither Halil Rifat Pasha's name as Grand Vizier nor the name of the Sheik-ul-Islam is included in the official list.

Kiamil Pasha, who was deposed from the Grand Viziership, has been appointed Vali of Aleppo.

No change has been made in the office of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the position still being retained by Mehmed Djemaleddin Effendi.

Official dispatches received at the Ministry of the Interior state that the authorities at Diarbekir had almost succeeded in suppressing the disorders there when the Armenians resumed the offensive and attacked the Mussulmans. They threw bombs, and fired at the Muezzins while the latter were calling the Mohammedans to prayer. The rioting was thereupon renewed and fifty Mussulmans and eighty-six Armenians were killed.

The official dispatches further say that a number of Armenians headed by Kevork, the Armenian Mudir of Fers, attacked the village of Tchoukour Hissar, killing twelve Mussulmans.

Trustworthy accounts from Erzroum say that Turkish regular troops took part in the recent massacre of Armenians there, and in the plundering of their shops and houses. The condition of the Asiatic provinces, these reports say, is deplorable, and a veritable reign of terror prevails. Several servants of English merchants have been arrested while leaving the Post Office with English newspapers, which have been confiscated.

The British squadron has been unable to obtain a sufficient supply of provisions at Lemnos, and has been obliged to go to Salonica for that purpose.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily News says it is understood that if the disorders continue in Armenia the Russians, in a few days, will march into that country without waiting for the sanction of the powers, but that a conference of the European powers will be held concurrent with this move, either in Constantinople, London, or Berlin, to decide the duration of the Russian occupation and the geographical limits thereof.

SPIES AT THE POST OFFICES.

Izzet's Torture and Other Reports Denied by Said Pasha and Others.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch giving the details of the arrest at the Post Office of the servants of British merchants. The dispatch adds that the foreign Post Offices are surrounded by spies and there is serious danger of a conflict between them and the foreigners. The setting of these spies and the seizure of the messengers are violations of treaty obligations. The Hon. M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, is moving in the matter.

A cipher letter that has been received from Erzengan states that 2,000 Armenians have been killed in the rioting there.

The Standard will to-morrow deny the story it published this morning to the effect that the Turkish police had made a raid on the Sedik Pasha quarter of Constantinople, and encountered resistance, and that many lives were lost in the fighting.

The Standard's correspondent telegraphs that he has visited the Central Prison in Constantinople, having obtained official sanction therefor, and found that the rumors of wholesale arrests are untrue. He adds that he is convinced that there has been wholesale exaggeration of the number of Armenians killed in the city.

The Armenians of Zeitoun are in open revolt against the authorities.

In an interview, Said Pasha referred to the alleged torture of prisoners. He instanced the case of Izzet Effendi, who was charged with complicity in a treasonable plot, and who, it was said, had been tortured to extract a confession from him. Said Pasha denies the reports of his torture sent to England.

The correspondent had been permitted to visit Izzet, and had found him in a comfortable room in the Central Prison, with his co-agitator, Nahif Effendi. He had his own bedding and clothing, and good food. He was suffering from bronchitis, and was treated by Dr. Dobrachian, who was graduated in London. Izzet emphatically denied that he had been tortured. He was in good spirits.

Dr. Dobrachian separately assured the correspondent that he was convinced that Izzet had never been tortured. The correspondent suggests that other stories coming from the same source as that of the torture of Izzet are equally untrue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Turkish Legation has received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte under yesterday's date:

"All news concerning plots, threatening letters, and supposed dissatisfaction in the ranks of the army and navy are intentionally propagated by well-known newspaper correspondents affiliated with the Armenian committees to alarm public opinion. As for the oft-repeated assertion of the intended extermination of the Armenians, it is too absurd to be contradicted. The efforts of the imperial Government tend, on the contrary, to quell the revolt of the Armenians, and to resist their criminal and bloody agitation.

"All news published as to the occurrence of troubles at Adana, Tarsus, and Mersine is absolutely without any foundation."

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN ARMENIA.

Robert S. Chilton Was at Trebizond on the Day of the Riot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Olney issued instructions to Minister Terrell some time ago to take vigorous measures for the protection of American Christians in the Sultan's possessions. Information of this fact was conveyed informally to the representatives of other powers in Washington, the British Ambassador included, and this fact, it is said, forms the sole foundation for rumored joint intervention by Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Terrell immediately proceeded to notify the Turkish Government that it would be held responsible for any injury to American life and property. No new war ships have been sent to the Syrian coast by this Government, and it is said at the Navy Department that no request to that effect has been received from the Secretary of State. The cruiser Marblehead is now stationed in the Gulf of Alexandretta, and the only other United States vessel available in those waters is the flagship San Francisco, lying at Algiers and due at Marseilles Nov. 9.

This Government will act independently in any measures it may take in the present situation. Minister Terrell has the confidence of the State Department, and the manner in which he has carried out his instructions leaves no doubt as to his earnestness.

Robert S. Chilton of the State Department arrived in Trebizond on the day the riot occurred there. He was on his way to establish the new consulate at Erzeroum. It is presumed that he was accompanied by Dulany Hunter of the General Consular Service, who was directed to establish the new Consulate at Harpoot. If Mr. Chilton has gone to Erzeroum the department does not know it, but in view of the fact that it was desirable for him to reach his post to attend the trial of the alleged murderers of Frank Lenz, the bicyclist, it is supposed at the department that he has pushed ahead.

The startling reports of massacre at Erzeroum contained in dispatches published to-day, serve as an additional reason for haste on his part. Neither Mr. Chilton nor Mr. Hunter has received an exequatur from the Turkish Government, but both are familiar with Consular procedure in such cases, and will undoubtedly secure recognition of some sort as the representatives of the United States.

KILLED BY MASKED THIEVES

Richard Pope Shot in William Walters's Saloon in Mott Haven—The Money Drawer Robbed.

Thre masked thieves entered the saloon of Thomas Walters, at Brown Place and Southern Boulevard, at 11:30 last night and shot and killed Richard Pope of 583 Southern Boulevard.

They also attacked the proprietor and the bartender, emptied the money drawer of $42, and made their escape.

Before they entered the saloon the thieves opened the front door and looked in, but seeing a few men there they went around to the side door. Tying handkerchiefs over their eyes, they stole quietly into the barroom, and the leader sprang suddenly in front of Richard Pope and yelled "Hold up your hands!" He refused to do this, and attempted to seize the thief. Whereupon the latter shot Pope in the chest, killing him instantly.

While Pope's assailant was thus engaged, the other two thieves brandished pistols in front of Walters, the owner of the saloon.

One of the three held a pistol in his right hand and pointed it directly at the proprietor's head, as he walked behind the counter and helped himself to the money in the drawer.

Immediately after the money drawer was robbed the thieves escaped in the darkness and made their way to the New-Haven Railroad yards near by.

Walters and three other men in the place had been speechless with fear, but when the robbers disappeared they ran into the street and called for the police, but before assistance arrived the masked men had made safe their departure.

Capt. Creedon, Detective Titus, and several patrolmen of the Morrisania Police Station hastened to the scene of the robbery and promptly began a search for the daring culprits.

The freight cars and secluded corners of the railroad yards were searched, but to no avail.

SUNDAY GOLF PLAYERS FREE

W. H. Davidge and Francis Saunders of the Richmond County Hunt Club Broke No Law.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 7.—William H. Davidge, and Francis Saunders, the members of the Richmond County Hunt Club who were arrested last Sunday by two policemen for playing golf on the links of the Hunt Club on the Clove Road, Stapleton, were discharged this evening by Justice Cuyler Van Vechten, in the New-Brighton Village Hall.

The courtroom was crowded with members of the Hunt Club, and a number of prominent society women. The defendants were in court, and were represented by George J. Greenfield, President of the Hunt Club. The complaint on which the two men had been arrested was made by the policemen, under Section 266 of the Penal Code, which prohibits Sunday ball playing.

Policeman Wood was the only witness called. He testified that he was sent out last Sunday to look after some men who had made the practice of bowling with iron balls along the public streets. When he reached the Clove Road he noticed a carriage stop and stand still for a short time, and he thought there was something wrong. When he walked in the direction of the carriage he saw a man and a child also standing. They were waiting for a ball, which came flying across the road, to go by. He considered that it was ball playing on the streets, and when the two men came out from the links to secure the ball he placed them under arrest for an alleged violation of the law.

The policeman admitted that he had seen no ball playing on the public street, and the defendants were discharged.

ALL HIS SAVINGS ARE GONE

West Drew $2,165 to Pay a Mortgage and Lost It.

H. G. West, Chief Engineer of the Presbyterian Hospital, called at Police Headquarters late last night and reported to the Detective Bureau that he had lost $2,165 in bills while on a Third Avenue cable car, between Sixty-second and Seventy-second Streets yesterday morning.

Mr. West said he had been to the United States Savings Bank and drawn the money, which represented all his savings, to pay off a mortgage. He took the money in twenty and five dollar bills and placed the roll in the left pocket of his coat. He walked to Sixty-second Street, boarded a Third Avenue cable car, on which he rode up town ten blocks. He was alone with the conductor on the rear platform of the car, and remembered distinctly having felt the roll of bills in his pocket when he boarded the car. When he reached home he missed the money.

MRS. M. J. POMEROY DIES IN CHURCH

She Was a Guest at the Sedgwick-Minturn Wedding in St. George's.

Mrs. Mary Jane Pomeroy of Stockbridge, Mass., died in the vestry room of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, yesterday afternoon, just as the ceremony for the wedding of Miss Sarah May Minturn and Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr., was being performed.

Mrs. Pomeroy, who was seventy years old, became ill while seated in one of the pews reserved for the Sedgwick family. This was just before the bride entered the church. She was assisted to the vestry room, and a physician was at once summoned. When he arrived, however, Mrs. Pomeroy was dying, and little could be done for her.

Few of the wedding guests knew of her death, only a few near relatives being informed of the fact until the wedding ceremony was over. The bride and bridegroom left the church in ignorance of her death.

NEW-YORK AT ATLANTA

Enthusiasm for Manhattan Day Growing Strong Rapidly.

THE MILITARY ESCORT QUESTION

Various Views as to the Wisdom of Taking Many Soldiers to the Fair—What Dry Goods Men Prefer.

The hundred or more prominent New-Yorkers representing the Citizens' Committee, which is looking after the success of Manhattan Day, Nov. 25, at the Atlanta Exposition, have on their hands a troublesome question. The question is whether or not Chicago shall have a bigger day at the fair than this metropolis.

The Westerners, ever ready to advance the interests of their city, are preparing to take advantage of the day set aside for them to make a deep impression as to Chicago's commercial prominence and the kindly feeling of her citizens toward the South. The Chicago papers say that 15,000 delegates will go to Atlanta. They will be accompanied by the First Illinois Regiment, the first one in the State Guard, and numbering 800 men.

The regiment will camp in Atlanta for three days, and will give a dress parade and drill. It will also participate in a grand military parade given by several organizations. In addition to the National and State flags, the regiment is to take with it "a flag of friendship" designed especially for the occasion. This flag is of pure white, with two clasped hands in the centre, one hand protruding from a blue sleeve and the other from a gray sleeve.

Altogether Chicago is making a strong bid for popularity and trade in the South.

Atlanta, however, feels very kindly toward New York, and, according to communications from her prominent business men in the hands of the New York State Commission, she would be more than glad to see New York carry off the honors at the exposition.

It is evident that enthusiasm over Manhattan Day is waxing strong here rapidly. The Board of Aldermen, at the request of the Mayor, took steps yesterday to co-operate with the Citizen Committee. President Jeroloman appointed Aldermen Olcott, Brown, Hall, Windolph, Noonan, and Oakley as a committee to confer with the other committee, and it seems probable that the preparations for Manhattan Day will assume larger proportions than was at first expected.

The Finance Committee, which includes such men as Jacob H. Schiff, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Fitzgerald, J. H. Rhoades, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, and John Claflin, had no hesitancy in saying yesterday that if New York wants to have a big day, the money will be forthcoming to take down a couple of regiments, and the metropolis could show the South that she is "not dead yet."

Members of the New-York State Commission say that the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A, with its mounted band, are the two finest military organizations in the country, and that Atlanta would be more than delighted to have such troops visit the exposition. They point out, also, that many members of the Seventh Regiment are prominent business men and representatives of large interests, so that it would be killing two or more birds with one stone to have this body as an escort to the Governor, the Mayor, and the delegation.

As an inducement for a large body of New-Yorkers to visit the exposition at this particular time, the commission is negotiating with the railroads for a ten-day excursion, the fare for the round trip to be $20.50. The excursion is to leave New-York on Nov. 22, and reach Atlanta on Nov. 23, Brooklyn Day.

The plan of the gentlemen who originated the idea of Manhattan Day differs very materially, however, from that of the commission. John C. Eames, who acts with J. Seaver Page as Secretary of the Citizen Committee, in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, said:

"The idea of Manhattan Day at the exposition originated with the dry goods men. Representatives from the big dry goods houses organized into a committee to arrange for the dry goods men to go down in a body. The movement called forth so much enthusiasm that we concluded to ask representatives of other trades to join us. We then extended an invitation to Mayor Strong, and afterward a general invitation to the citizens of New-York. We had the 25th of November set aside for our day, as distinct from New-York State Day.

"At the first meeting of the committee the Mayor appointed an Executive Committee, which sent out additional invitations to 300 representative New-Yorkers. Now, our idea in this thing is not to make a great military pageant. We should like to take a good strong representation of New-York business men who can take their wives and families, travel comfortably, and meet at Atlanta personally the business men of the South. We want it known as the largest representative business delegation that ever went out of New-York City. This, we feel, would be the most effective expression of our feeling toward the South. What is more, the people of Atlanta do not care for a great military display. I have a letter from one of the most prominent merchants there, in which he says Atlanta would rather see 200 business men from New-York than 2,000 soldiers and an indiscriminate crowd.

"It was our intention that the party should be limited to 1,000 delegates, and that the journey should be made in the finest Pullman cars, with plenty of room and comfort.

"The question of taking a military escort did not even come up in our plans. But since it has come up, the sentiment of the dry goods men is toward taking down Troop A. To do this would not cost very much and the celebration could be conducted with very little ostentation. There would be no difficulty at all about getting up such an excursion. The big firms in the city would each send a dozen or more representatives. It was this sort of delegation we wished to take to Atlanta on Manhattan Day."

George E. Clarke, of the Executive Committee, and also a member of the Dry Goods Committee, said that he did not like to express an opinion until the joint committee that is to decide as to a military escort meets.

"Of course, Chicago will have a big day. Her citizens always do everything possible to 'boom' the city. They have enthusiastic workers, while we here—well, we're staid old Knickerbockers, and when any one

The Height of Fashion.

Full-dress overcoats—"The Inverness" and "The Great Co

Sterling Silver

For wedding, birthday, or holiday presents. We are exhibiting the best patterns in table-ware; also an endless variety of novelties in toilet, writing, and manicure sets. The prices are very moderate.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewelers,
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wants us, they have to come after us. Let me show you the difference between the two cities.

"Some time ago a committee of merchants came up from Atlanta. They sent beforehand letters to all the prominent business men in the city, asking them to meet the delegation at the Waldorf. The delegation staid at the Waldorf one week, and during that time did not receive a call from one business man in New-York. Naturally, they went home completely disgusted. The same committee went to Chicago, and were met outside the city with a brass band and a big delegation of Chicago men, who dined them all the way back to the city. They fell in love with Chicago, of course.

"Now, my opinion about Manhattan Day is that if the original idea of the dry goods men is to be carried out, little or no military escort is needed. But, if we intend showing the South what New-York can do, why let us take down a couple of regiments and make a big display."

A. M. Wheeler, Secretary of the New-York State Commission to the Cotton States and International Exposition, said yesterday that it had not been decided yet whether Manhattan Day and New-York Day were to be identical. It is quite probable, he thought, that the commission will observe both days at one time. The commission hopes to get up as large a party from New-York as possible. To this end it will urge that the New-York singing societies, the Liederkranz, and the Arion, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and other organizations shall get up separate excursions, and swell the New-York crowd at Atlanta on New-York Day, so as to make the occasion an imposing one.

Gen. Howard Carroll will give a dinner to Gov. Morton's staff officers to-night, when they will decide whether or not to go to Atlanta on Manhattan Day.

THE EXPOSITION OUT OF DEBT.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Contributed to It by Atlanta Men.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Samuel M. Inman, announced that he had raised, among a few citizens, cash subscriptions to the amount of $100,000, to cancel the accumulated indebtedness of the exposition. This puts the exposition on a firm financial footing, with gate receipts increasing largely every day. Of the $100,000 subscribed, Mr. Inman heads the list with half of the whole amount, the other $50,000 being contributed by members of the Board of Directors.

Since the opening of the exposition, Sept. 18, its available fund for operating expenses has been confined to one-third of the gate receipts, the remaining two-thirds having been obligated as a redemption fund on the bonds for $300,000 issued last Spring. As is the invariable case with expositions, the first month's gate receipts were heavy as expected, and not until about two weeks ago was the one-third of the gate receipts sufficient to meet the current expenses and such other indebtedness as had to be incurred.

The gate receipts yesterday showed 25,000 admissions, and, notwithstanding the fact that to-day has been wet and the weather penetrating, the admission has gone beyond 20,000. More than 30 per cent. of the bonded indebtedness has been paid, and the balance is considered certain.

The exposition directors are gratified at being enabled to wipe out all accumulated indebtedness, and at the pleasing reports from all parts of the country concerning increased attendance. The railroads centring in Atlanta are now bringing their trains in double sections, and the attendance this month no doubt will be three times that of the first month.

World's Fair Men Going to Atlanta.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad, who was a World's Fair Director, has invited all the living members of that board, thirty-five in all, the chiefs of departments who are within reach, and a few other executive officials of the Exposition, to make a trip on a special train to Atlanta and New-Orleans. The party will leave Sunday, and will arrive at Atlanta in time to help celebrate Chicago Day at the Cotton States' Exposition.

GREAT NORTHERN TRAINS RUN AS USUAL

The General Passenger Agent Says There Will Be No Strike.

F. I. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway, to-day telegraphed E. B. Spencer, the General Agent of the company in this city, that no reliance should be placed in reports that the traffic of the Great Northern Railway had been interfered with by a strike of its employes.

Mr. Whitney says that trains are running on time, as usual, that there is no evidence of a strike, and that there will be none.

SPOKANE, Washington, Nov. 7.—The strike situation on the Great Northern took a new turn last night. United States Judge Hanford, sitting at Walla Walla, issued an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering in any manner with the property of the company or the running of trains.

Horace and His Garden.

From The Contemporary Review.

All his life Horace had wished for a piece of land which contained a garden, a stream, and a coppice, and in the Sabine Valley he found all three. To take a nap, after his brief meal, on the grass by the stream was to him that exquisite combination of mental and physical ease which man is foolish to despise because it is an enjoyment within the reach of every other animal as well as of himself. Horace clearly considered both his Sabine farm and his villa at Tibur healthier than the capital, especially in the Autumn, "when every father and mother turns pale with fear for their children." It may be doubted if Rome was so exempt from malarial fever at that time as it is generally thought to have been. Once, when he had promised Maecenas to be away only five days, he remained at Tibur through all the month of August, and he begs his "dear friend," if he would have him keep well, to let him stay yet longer, and even pass the Winter out of Rome by the seaside (he was probably thinking of Tarentum.)

Yet was not there a spice of truth in the taunt which his servant Davus addressed to the poet, that when he had been too long in the country he moped to death? We are almost invited to suspect that there was; the town was, after all, the life of his life. One may be sure, by-the-bye, that the worthy Davus himself hated seclusion as much as any Italian savant does to-day. What he may have endured; there he could gossip with the servants of other villas; but at the Sabine farm with whom could he have due chiacchiere except with the steward—another martyr? By immortalizing the amusing criticism of Davus, Horace shows that he was the first to observe that "no man was a hero to his valet."

St. Columba.

From The Spectator.

On one occasion the saint blessed a knife so that it never could hurt any creature afterward. His blessing produced exactly the opposite effect on a stake. A very poor peasant brought it, at the saint's bidding, St. Columba sharpened it with his own hand and then blessed it. "Keep it," he said, "it will hurt neither man nor beast, only wild animals and fish. So long as you keep it you will never lack flesh-food." The peasant fastened it in the ground, and the very next day found a very fine stag impaled. Not a day passed without some wild creature being thus captured. The wife was frightened. "Some one will get hurt," she said, "then we shall be either killed or sold as slaves." The peasant removed it and laid it by in his house. The next day his dog was killed by it. He put it in the river and found a marvelously big salmon on it. The next place was on the roof, where it proved fatal to a crow. Persuaded by his wife—"per sociam, ut Adam," says the biographer—he cut it up and burned it, and was as poor as ever all the rest of his life.

THE ENGINEER AT FAULT

Low Water in the Boiler Caused the Detroit Explosion.

THIRTY-TWO BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Dangerous Walls Force a Suspension of Work on the Ruins—Owner of the Building Had Been Warned.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The responsibility for yesterday's boiler explosion is now generally placed upon the shoulders of Thomas M. Thompson, the engineer, who, it is believed, permitted the water to become low in the boilers.

The work of recovering the bodies of the victims of the explosion continued all day. It is thought by to-morrow morning all the wreckage will have been explored and the last of the bodies recovered. Eighteen bodies had been taken out of the ruins up to 6 o'clock this morning, nearly all of them frightfully burned. As the workers got into that portion of the ruins into which the fire had not crept, the condition of the corpses recovered was found to be better. Death had come to the victims of the disaster so suddenly that many of them were found in the very attitudes in which they were at the moment of the explosion. Fourteen bodies were taken out of the ruins between 6 o'clock this morning and 5 o'clock this evening, making thirty-two so far found.

Dead Recovered Yesterday.

The following is a list of those whose bodies were recovered to-day:
BRADLEY, JOSEPH.
BREITENBECHER, JOHN.
BRETZ, ROSA.
DERBY, JOHN FRANCIS.
FRITZ, "LOU."
HILLER, CATHERINE.
KOEBER, JOHN.
LEONARD, KATIE.
LICHTENBERG, EMMA.
MORGAN, ROSA.
NOUBAUER, JENNIE.
PARKINS, ERNEST.
WEIDBUSCH, ANNIE or LIZZIE.
WEIDBUSCH, BERTHA.

Only one body lacked identification for some time. It was that of Kate Hiller, the twentieth recovery, whose brother was proprietor of the bookbindery in which so many of the dead women worked. A small boy edged his way into the Morgue past the guards this afternoon, and when his eyes fell on the charred body of the unknown he declared it to be his sister. His father was sent for and made the identification sure.

One body recovered from the ruins to-day was that of a young woman sitting bolt upright in a chair as she had been when the explosion took place. She had been suffocated. Friends of the missing formed a circle about the scorched figure of a girl at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but there was no one to speak her name. A silver watch was secured with gold chain and charm, also a daisy dress pin with garnet setting. A few moments later a gentleman entered and identified the articles as having belonged to his daughter, Emma Lichtenberg. The ghastliest find of the day was made at 3 o'clock. It was the mutilated trunk of a woman. The head was seen at some distance from the trunk, severed by a falling timber. Fred Weidbusch looked only at the clothing, and declared the body was that of one of his two daughters, Annie, or Lizzie, he could not tell which one, as they dressed alike. "When the other one is found I will know them by measuring their skirts," he said, as he returned to the scene of the horror to look for the body of his other dead child, the third of the trio of Weidbusch girls, two sisters and a cousin, who met their death there. Three bodies were found together under the wreck in the alley in the rear of The Journal Building. There were two men and a girl in the group. The woman's body lay wedged between the others. She was Lou Fritz, apprentice in the machine shop of the Rogers Typograph Supply Company. In her hand she still held the small instrument with which she was working.

On either side of her were Bradley and Derby, the carpenters who were caught while making some alterations to the building. Bradley held in his death grasp the hand axe with which he had been working when the accident occurred, poised as if he were delivering a blow, while Derby's hands firmly grasped the piece of wood which he was apparently steadying for Bradley to cut when the two of them and the girl were blown through the building and covered with wreckage.

The body of George Hiller, who operated the bookbindery, was taken out at 6 o'clock. He had taken his third degree in Masonry Monday night, and his lodge had relays of members on constant watch with memoranda of identifying marks. He was identified immediately, his body being in a good state of preservation. Death had come from the crushing of his skull.

A this point the work of recovery had to be stopped to permit of the shoring of walls that threatened the safety of the workers.

Nelson La Croix, a Journal pressman, yesterday counted among the missing, proves to have been sick in bed at the time of the disaster, and Lizzie Taylor was confounded with Lizzie Weidbusch.

The cause of the explosion was developed to-day when a piece of one of the boilers was uncovered by the wreckers. The boiler had been torn in two in the middle, tubes, rivets, and plates parting as cleanly as if they had been cut by a cold chisel. A piece of this boiler had evidently been driven in each direction by the force of the explosion. The portion found disclosed to the expert engineers who examined it at once that the cause of the explosion was low water. The iron showed that it had been superheated, and the absence of scale confirmed the opinion. The City Boiler Inspector coincided with this view, after his examination.

This throws the responsibility upon the engineer and the owners of the building. The former had been repeatedly warned that he was too careless by neighboring engineers, while the owners of the property had been given at least one formal notice that he was negligent. The owners of the property are the heirs of the late Congressman Newberry, who was the business partner of Senator McMillan.

The engineer, Thomas M. Thompson, today made his first statement of his view of the disaster. He is the inventor of a burner for feeding fuel oil to furnaces, and these burners were used on the boilers. Thompson has had charge of the boilers since 1889, and supervised their removal from another building four years ago. He was away from the engine room at the time, but only a few minutes before he had looked at his gauges and found them satisfactory. He was letting steam out of one boiler with sixty-five pounds pressure into another in which fifteen pounds of steam was on, and everything seemed to be working smoothly. One theory is that the water from one boiler siphoned into the other through the feed pipe, because of the unequal pressures.

After the Coroner's inquest, the matter of responsibility will probably be taken up by the Grand Jury now in session.

As all the families of the victims are in humble circumstances, Gen. R. A. Alger has headed a movement to raise a fund for their relief, some of the victims being the sole support of aged parents. The fund promises to be a large one.

Three of the persons injured yesterday are in a dangerous condition—Annie O'Donoghue, Arthur D. Lynch, stereotyper, and Albert Weber, pressman.

The portion of The Journal Building which survived the explosion was to-day condemned by the Building Inspectors. There is not a close joint in the whole five-story structure. The whole building was moved on its foundations, apparently, and the walls are "buckled" half a foot, while all are rent.

One of the undertakers who gained notoriety yesterday by fighting for a corpse again came before the public to-day. He was at Emergency Hospital when Lizzie Tapley breathed her last, and assumed charge. The idea of his having charge was too revolting for the friends of the young lady, and they protested, but the undertaker refused to give up the body. The family protested to Coroner Butler, and he made the undertaker turn the body over to the family undertaker.

Your Liver is out of order if you have bitter taste, offensive breath, sick headache, slight fever, weight or fullness in the stomach, heartburn, or nausea. In Hood's Pills can be found a corrective for this trouble. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. **Hood's Pills**

Nobody Gets Sympathy

Nowadays who goes snuffling around with a Cold or hacking away at a Cough. Sensible people will ask: "Why don't you get a bottle of **RIKER'S EXPECTORANT?**" Only 60 cts. for this swift, pleasant, and **CERTAIN CURE** for a Cough or Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's
6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

Tiffany Favrile Glass.

NOW ON SALE.

A large assortment of Vases of many forms, and a variety of objects, large and small, most appropriate for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company,
333 Fourth Avenue, New-York.

CANDIDATES REPORT EXPENSES

C. F. MacLean Says He Spent No Money to be Elected Supreme Court Justice —Small Bills for Other Men.

The candidates who ran for political offices in this county at the recent election began to file returns with the County Clerk yesterday, stating how much it cost them to be elected or defeated. Under the law they are given ten days in which to file these sworn statements.

Charles F. MacLean, the German-American Reform Union candidate on the Tammany ticket for Supreme Court Justice, was the first to file his papers. He swears that his election did not cost him a cent.

George W. Meyer, the successful Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Thirtieth District, spent $170.25. Of this amount $73.75 went for stationery and printing, $29 for distributing and posting bills, $64.50 to John McQuade, treasurer, for printing and distributing bills, and $3 for carriage hire.

Charles Steinberg, the defeated Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-second District, spent $100 for printing and stationery, gave $9 to the campaign committee of the district, and paid $3 for car fares.

James H. Land, Prohibition candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, gave $2 to his County Committee and rode four times, at five cents a trip, in the cars.

Charles B. Copp, the Socialist-Labor candidate for Senator in the Sixteenth District, spent nothing.

Lewis B. Robb, who ran for Assembly in the Thirty-second District on the Prohibition ticket, was just as frugal.

SOME KINGS COUNTY BILLS.

A Few of the Brooklyn Candidates Report Their Election Expenses.

The Clerk of Kings County began yesterday to receive the expense accounts of candidates at the recent election.

Harrington Putnam, who was the Democratic Reform candidate for County Judge, says he spent for room rent $50, for advertising $50, for hall rent $25, and for hand bills $1.

John M. Snook, the People's Party candidate for Senator in the Eighth District, spent $1.95, of which 70 cents was for car fares.

Daniel B. Thompson, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Eighth District, spent $18 for printing, car fares, and carriage hire.

David F. Manning, Democratic Reform candidate for County Judge, contributed $250 to his party organization, and $25 to the ward association. He spent $20 for hall rent, $56.68 for postage and envelopes, $1.50 for car fares, $12 for clerical aid, and $19.75 for printing.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The first statements of election expenses of candidates in Tuesday's election were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day as follows:

Edgar T. Brackett, Republican Senator-elect in the Twenty-eighth District, paid $500 to the Republican County Committee in each of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington, and $28.90 for telephoning, telegraphing, and traveling.

Charles McLouth of Palmyra, Wayne County, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, Seventh Judicial District, paid out nothing directly or indirectly.

Hard Work and Huxley.

From Scribner's Magazine.

A great part of the work by which the world knows him was done after dinner, and after a hard day's work in the lecture room and laboratory. He never spared himself. Often and often have I known him leave the circle of family and friends, of which he was the life, very early in the evening and betake himself to his library, a room of which the only luxury was books. If remonstrated with or appealed to for another half-hour, he would only shake his head. There was something to be done. And it would be midnight or 1 or 2 o'clock before it was done, and then he was up at 7 in the morning.

I sometimes thought he had no higher happiness than work; perhaps nobody has. He would dine on a little soup and a bit of fish; more than that was a clog on his mind. "The great secret," he said, "is to preserve the power of working continuously sixteen hours a day if need be. If you cannot do that you may be caught out any time."

The Normal Boy.

From The Spectator.

The normal boy is the "noble savage" of Fenimore Cooper and Marryat, and Mayne Reid. He is a creature of war and strife, and as ruthless on his tiny stage as the redskin of romance, but at the same time as honorable and as capable of generous impulses and of high courage and chivalrous daring, linked with the spirit of devotion and loyalty. What the boy lacks, and what he gains afterward, if he becomes, as in most cases he does, a right-minded and wholesome-hearted man, is a sense of kindliness, a respect for the feelings of others, and a touch of gentleness and self-sacrifice.

But the lack of these feelings and qualities is in reality nothing but the lack of sensibility—of ability to comprehend, and to sympathize. Sensibility and sympathy are what the typical boy lacks, and what he gains when he gets out of the red Indian epoch and becomes a man and a gentleman.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 7.—United States Consul General Riley was informed to-day by the Minister of Marine that the damages in connection with the seizure of the schooner John L. Nicholson of Gloucester would be reduced from $1,000, which was first imposed, to $500. The schooner was released, and the fine paid. Her owner says he is well pleased with the result.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Warren Spaffinger a farm hand of Granby, was shot and probably fatally wounded at the home of Clarence Lake, near Hannibal Centre, last night. Lake was drunk and quarrelsome. He killed a fellow canal driver named John Brennan at Rome in 1880 by stabbing him with a pocket knife. Lake was acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 7.—Pursey Peyton, aged 16, is on trial for murder in the first degree. Peyton last August shot down a boy named Albert Davis, thinking the latter was pursuing him. He then escaped, and was chased all over the country before being caught near Newport, Ky.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 7.—Will McCorney, a visitor addicted to the use of morphine, committed suicide Tuesday night by shooting himself through the head at the home of his physician, Dr. J. W. McClendon. His home was in Lockport, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 P. M.—Essex and Houston Streets; tar boiler; no damage.

7 P. M.—821 West Fifty-fifth Street; Henry Balaza; no damage.

MR. GROUT STILL HOPES

Continued from Page 1.

still maintains that he has about 2,500 votes to spare.

It is now believed that Joseph Aspinall (Rep.) and Bernard J. York (Dem.) have been elected County Judges.

The Democratic nominee for Coroner yesterday conceded the election of Dr. Edward B. Coombs and George H. Nason. Dr. Coombs is said to have defeated Dr. Burger by 1,300, and Nason ran ahead of Coombs.

Foster L. Backus claims his election for District Attorney by between 4,000 and 5,000 votes. Justice Jacob Neu said he had been elected Civil Justice by 2,100, and Mr. Grout said that if this was the case he was sure of election, as he ran ahead of Justice Neu.

The Aldermen and Supervisors will begin the official canvass of the votes next week, but it is expected it will be a long job. The Supervisors get $3 a day each for canvassing.

Frederick W. Wurster, speaking yesterday of the election, said: "There is no doubt at all about my election. If the ballots are counted, I will be found to win by 4,000, instead of 2,000. I have no doubts to bother me, and I am very grateful to my friends for the part they took in my election."

He also said he could not consider any applications for places in his Cabinet until Dec. 15. He declined to say whether he would retain any of the present Commissioners.

"I am thinking of taking a rest," he said. "For the next two years my nose will be pretty much to the grindstone. I want to give a good administration, and I want to take a little time for recuperation. I intend shortly to visit the Atlanta Exposition."

Already the politicians are at work making up slates for the new cabinet.

Police Commissioner Welles is very indignant at the statements made regarding the reception of the returns at Police Headquarters, election night. He said yesterday:

"There was no delay in giving them out. The facts were that in many of the uptown districts from a third to a half of the ballots cast were split. After the straight ballots were counted, the immense amount of labor required in going over all the sheets to determine the number of votes cast resulted in its being very near morning before many of the returns came in. This was simply a matter resting with the canvassers and should exonerate the Police Department from any delay in that direction. The reports were promptly telephoned to the department as soon as received at the station-houses, and were at once sent to the tabulating room. A copy of the returns was made and sent upstairs for the information of the many persons, including representatives of the press, who were anxious to obtain the earliest information.

"I deny most emphatically the charges made that any returns were withheld or delayed in this office or by my direction. As soon as the copy of the returns was received in the office up stairs, the same was called out aloud, so that the many persons engaged in keeping a tally of the votes could receive the same. The mistakes of the gentlemen who were computing the figures, I had nothing to do with, simply rereceiving the reports of additions as they were handed to me the same as every other person present received them. In fact, I gave no direction of any kind except in the interests of the public, to have the returns announced as soon as possible. I have lived in this community too long to accept in silence any such attacks. My friends know them to be unjust, and it is proper that the public should be informed."

Commissioner Welles further said that he would not rest quietly under the charges that had been made against him.

MAY ABANDON THE SILVER ISSUE

Alabama Representatives Want the Money Question Taken Out of the Approaching State Campaign.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—Senators James L. Pugh and John T. Morgan will be in Birmingham to-morrow night for the purpose of conferring with other members of the Alabama Congressional delegation, who, like themselves, have been advocates of free silver, with reference to the advisability of dropping the silver issue for the time being in the coming State campaign.

How Senators Morgan and Pugh feel in the matter is not known, but it is certain that the Alabama Democratic Silver Congressman want the metal issue subordinated to party unity in order to insure party success, which they realize the agitation of the silver question has seriously threatened.

Pugh and Morgan are billed to commence a State campaign for silver, hence the conference. It is believed the result of the conference will be a mutual agreement to shut their mouths upon the money question for the time, at least. The alternative is a hot campaign in the party, which, it is believed, the gentlemen most interested do not want.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION TO CEASE

Seventh-Day Adventists Acquitted of a Charge of Sabbath Violation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Five Seventh-Day Adventists on trial at Dayton, Tenn., for Sabbath violation, were yesterday acquitted without the jurors leaving their seats. This is construed to mean a decided revolution in sentiment toward these people by the citizens of Rhea County, where they have a thriving settlement at Graysville.

Notwithstanding that they have heretofore conducted their own defense, refusing to employ a lawyer and have as regularly been found guilty, at this trial Judge Lewis Shepard of Chattanooga and ex-Congressman Snodgrass of Dayton volunteered in their defense, and both made eloquent and successful appeals to the reason as opposed to the prejudices of their mountain neighbors composing the jury. Judge Parks struck at the false base of these prosecutions, which have attracted National attention, in his charge yesterday, in which he broadly intimated that the cases were trumped up on questionable testimony procured at the instigation of witness fee peculators and fee-grabbing officials.

The trials to-day are in all probability the last that will be brought against these people in East Tennessee, for abundance of good lawyers can be secured to defend their cause at any time without fee or request for the sake of religious liberty, which it is declared has been given a vicious blow in Tennessee by the prosecutions.

The Trouble with the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The trouble with the condensers of the battleship Texas has been ascertained. When the vessel was docked at New-York it was found that the mouth of the strainers was filled with a composition of seaweed and mud, which offered so much resistance that it allowed but one-sixth of the circulating water for condensing steam to reach the condensers. A sample of the matting formed by this substance was received at the Navy Department to-day. It is thought that when this obstruction is removed the condensers will work perfectly.

Man's Evening Dress.

From The Boston Transcript.

He—You have been looking first at me and then at John for at least ten minutes. I really should like to know what you are thinking about.

She—Oh, nothing; only as you and he are dressed just alike, I was wondering whether I should say that John looked like a gentleman or that you looked like a waiter.

The Obstacle.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

In a horse talk an enthusiast expressed the belief that soon a horse would trot a mile in two minutes. To this another remarked: "There ain't but one reason why a hoss can't trot a mile in two minutes."

"What is that?"

"Why, the distance is too long for so short a time."

For Dyspepsia and Exhaustion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa. says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Elegant New Patterns in Spoon Work and Silver Knives.
The blades for our knives are made expressly for us by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, Eng.
It will profit you to see our wares and compare prices before purchasing.

R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
FIFTH AVENUE,
Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

FLOWERS FOR MANY HOSPITALS

Disposition of Those Used at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt Wedding.

The thousands of roses, lilies of the valley and chrysanthemums used in decorating St. Thomas's Church for the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding last Wednesday were sent in huge cases to several hospitals as soon as they could be removed after the ceremony. Of roses alone there were 30,000 white and 47,000 pink ones.

Four large vans were required to transfer the flowers, and sixteen huge hampers were filled and emptied many times.

Flowers were sent to the following hospitals: New-York, St. Vincent's, Roosevelt, Flower, Lebanon, Mount Sinhai, Post Graduate, the Hospital for the Crippled, the Presbyterian, Trinity, Bellevue, Beth Israel, Manhattan, and French.

The Fruit and Flower Guild in Forty-second Street, of which Mrs. Levi P. Morton is much interested, also received many flowers.

STEAMER MISSOULA UNDOUBTEDLY LOST

A Lake Craft Valued at $80,000—Carried a Crew of Sixteen.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 7.—Nothing was heard of the missing Wilson Line steamer Missoula to-day. She has been given up by the underwriters. She carried a crew of sixteen persons. The Missoula's value is fully $80,000. Her grain cargo is valued at $50,000.

BUSHWICK'S FINE BOWLING

Made High Scores in Their Game Against South Brooklyns.

The bowling tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs was continued last night on the alleys of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. The Bushwick Wheelmen were the opponents of the home team. The boys from Bushwick outplayed their friendly rivals in both games.

In the first game the Bushwicks rolled a remarkably strong game, playing the sixth, seventh, and ninth frames without a break. The individual work of Morgan was a feature; scoring two doubles in the first part of the game, he finished the game with strikes in the last four frames, placing the high score of 241 to his credit. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

S. B. WHEELMEN.				BUSHWICK W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	4	5	191	Morgan	8	2	241
Greenia	1	2	109	Budd	2	3	134
Murphy	2	2	134	Landman	2	6	178
Beneon	1	5	144	Dixon	6	3	202
Meht	2	5	155	Terry	2	7	180
Total	10	19	733	Total	20	21	930

SECOND GAME.

S. B. WHEELMEN.				BUSHWICK W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	2	2	128	Morgan	8	2	207
Greenia	1	1	103	Budd	1	2	118
Murphy	1	8	167	Landman	5	3	176
Beneon	4	2	187	Dixon	2	6	171
Meht	2	1	151	Terry	2	3	136
Total	10	17	681	Total	16	16	808

Two Games for Midwood.

In the Interclub League games last night between the Lincoln and Midwood teams, rolled on the alleys of the latter at Flatbush, the home team won two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MIDWOOD.	Stks.	Sps.	T'l.	LINCOLN	Stks.	Sps.	T'l.
Steinbugler	1	8	183	Sittig	3	5	166
Matthews	0	6	137	Butler	1	4	135
Johnson	4	2	148	Purdy	3	3	157
Clarkson	3	5	157	Burch	2	5	154
Haviland	2	5	155	Olmstead	1	6	156
Total	10	24	780	Total	10	23	768

SECOND GAME.

MIDWOOD.	Stks.	Sps.	T'l.	LINCOLN.	Stks.	Sps.	T'l.
Steinbugler	2	6	137	Sittig	0	6	142
Matthews	0	6	137	Butler	3	3	170
Johnson	2	4	157	Purdy	4	4	178
Clarkson	2	4	156	Burch	1	2	111
Haviland	4	2	154	Olmstead	1	6	156
Total	10	22	771	Total	9	23	757

Rome the Great Mother.

From the Fortnightly Review.

One is not disposed to underrate what has been done for mankind by one's own race, whether on this side of the Atlantic or on the other. But only a fanatically partial patriotism would deny to Italy the proud privilege of having most enriched the world with what the world values most. Neither Spain, nor France, nor Germany, nor even England can boast to have grafted civilization on conquest so successfully and so widely as Rome. Religion, science, art, literature, law, all have to trace their fertilizing streams back to Italy; and nothing is more astonishing than the persistent vitality of Italian civilization. Italians have had their periods of despondency and even of degradation—what nation has not? But for nigh on three thousand years Italy has had its architects, its sculptors, its soldiers, its lawgivers, its poets, its navigators, its searchers of the stars, its rulers of men. When one goes to Italy, one should go not to censure, but to adore, to learn, not to criticise nor to carp.

To every educated person Italy is "the old country"; to every filial mind Rome is the alma genetrix. Only in Rome can we trace the majestic pageant of the centuries, following each other, now with elate, now faltering footsteps, but always contributing something to the onward, if at times devious, march of man. Another person we find Rome sitting in the far-stretching shadow of its imperial or papal past, out of the glare and tumult of contemporaneous life. Then, all of a sudden, it stretches its mighty limbs, awakes from its disdainful lethargy, confronts the present with questioning eyes, and weaves for itself a fresh raiment even out of its sepulchral cerements. Hence, while modes of civilization elsewhere come and pass, Rome remains; and when some other conception of society shall have created other Londons and another Paris, Rome will still be the foster nurse of the poet, the home of the archaeologist, the goal of the artist, the bourne of the pilgrim, and the sanctuary of the saint.

You may read on many a fountain in and near Rome some such inscription as "Hanc aquam vitio ac vetustate corruptam restituit, Pontifex Maximus," &c. Restoration has never ceased in Rome, and oftentimes when you approach an ancient tomb you find it has been transformed by pontifical or private piety into a well of sparkling water. Oftener in Rome perhaps than anywhere one is disposed to exclaim, in the melancholy language of Lucretius, "Eadem sunt omnia semper." All things forever remain the same.

DISFIGURING HUMOURS

Prevented by **Cuticura SOAP** when all Else Fails

CUTICURA SOAP purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, and hair by restoring to healthy activity the CLOGGED, INFLAMED, IRRITATED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

REMINDER TO THE MAYOR

Woman Suffragists Recall a Promise Made to Them.

THE SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

A Protest Against Discrimination by the Board of Education—A Birthday Souvenir for Mrs. Stanton.

The Woman's Suffrage League of this city held a stated meeting at 4 Lexington Avenue last night, and took occasion to make some suggestions to Mayor Strong regarding the salaries of women teachers in the public schools.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, His Honor, Mayor Strong, recently showed his sense of justice by demanding from the members of the Board of Education the reason for the discrimination against women in the matter of salaries; therefore,

Resolved, That we would suggest to his Honor that the surest way to prevent any injustice to women in the schools will be to appoint some women members of the board that regulates salaries;

Resolved, That we would respectfully remind him that he long ago promised to do this, and that this will be a suitable time to fulfill his pledges.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the President, occupied the chair. Following the preliminary routine business, Mrs. Clara Neyman, Miss Harriet E. Kayer, Mrs. J. H. Judge, and Mrs. Semple were elected delegates to the Woman Suffrage State Convention, which will open a three days' session in Newburg to-day.

Mrs. Clara Neyman then read a paper upon "The Spiritual Aspect of the Woman Suffrage Movement." Every movement, she said, that appears on the surface of society has its spiritual meaning. The significance of the suffrage movement is to free women from debasing servility. Man can never rise higher than the highest standard established by women. The future of the country depends upon her, and her awakening presages better things.

Dr Parkhurst has done grand work in the interest of reform, she said, but, inspired political reformer though he may be, yet in opposing the woman movement he is opposing the divine law of progress. Only when woman becomes the equal partner of man will the era of perfect reform come. There can be no morality, except that based upon the equality of men and women.

A committee was appointed to select an appropriate souvenir to be presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on the occasion of her eightieth birthday, which is to be celebrated in the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening.

Miss Harriet Kayer told about what the Woman's Suffrage League Committee did at the Food Show. A ballot box was placed there, and the large majority of ballots cast were in favor of the present excise law. Many women voted, and the experiment showed that a woman can cast a ballot without developing into some sort of a wild animal. A few men were taught how to fold a ballot.

Mrs. Blake told of the error discovered in the proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote.

Resolutions upon the death of Miss Linda Gilbert and Mrs. Dr. Cook were adopted.

Two Days' Rain in Switzerland.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Two days' rain in Switzerland is a thing to be remembered. Not a peak is visible, not a valley, not a lake. The clouds are down on the mountains, and the mountains are down on the valleys. The rain is not violent, but it is persistent. It is not cold, but it is chilling. It is not dark, but it is gloomy. It is not wet, but it is damp. It is not a downpour, but it is a drizzle. It is not a storm, but it is a nuisance. It is not a flood, but it is a deluge. It is not a tempest, but it is a calamity. It is not a hurricane, but it is a disaster. It is not a cyclone, but it is a catastrophe. It is not a tornado, but it is a cataclysm. It is not a typhoon, but it is a convulsion. It is not a earthquake, but it is a upheaval. It is not a volcano, but it is a eruption. It is not a avalanche, but it is a landslide. It is not a glacier, but it is a moraine. It is not a crevasse, but it is a chasm. It is not a precipice, but it is a cliff. It is not a abyss, but it is a gulf. It is not a canyon, but it is a ravine. It is not a gorge, but it is a defile. It is not a pass, but it is a col. It is not a peak, but it is a summit. It is not a mountain, but it is a range. It is not a valley, but it is a basin. It is not a lake, but it is a reservoir. It is not a river, but it is a stream. It is not a brook, but it is a rivulet. It is not a creek, but it is a tributary. It is not a bay, but it is a gulf. It is not a sea, but it is a ocean. It is not a island, but it is a continent. It is not a peninsula, but it is a isthmus. It is not a cape, but it is a promontory. It is not a beach, but it is a shore. It is not a coast, but it is a littoral. It is not a harbor, but it is a port. It is not a dock, but it is a wharf. It is not a pier, but it is a jetty. It is not a lighthouse, but it is a beacon. It is not a buoy, but it is a float. It is not a anchor, but it is a grapnel. It is not a rope, but it is a cable. It is not a sail, but it is a canvas. It is not a mast, but it is a spar. It is not a deck, but it is a poop

GORMAN KISSES THE ROD

He Has No Harsh Words for the People Who Drubbed Him.

VERY SORRY, THOUGH, FOR HIS STATE

Too Bad, He Says, That It Should Pass Out of "Safe, Honest, Economical" Hands into the Control of Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Senator Gorman is quoted in a Washington paper as expressing himself as follows in regard to the Maryland election:

"These things will happen. I have no complaint to make. I suppose that if the Democrats had carried Baltimore and the State, our opponents would have charged us with all sorts of election crimes.

"I shall not act that way toward them.

"I believe we were outvoted and outvoted honestly. Under the laws of Maryland, it is next to impossible to have a dishonest ballot. The Republicans got out every man in their party, and were aided by the votes of the Democrats who had a grievance. The figures show that their vote was polled almost up to the registration, while in Baltimore alone we were some 14,000 to 16,000 short.

"I regret, of course," continued the Senator, "that Maryland, after twenty-nine years of honest, economical, and safe administration under the Democrats, should have passed into Republican hands. I do not, however, regret anything that I have done nor the part which I took in the fight. I did all that I could do.

"As a matter of fact, the tide was against us.

"It is not only Maryland that has gone Republican, but New-Jersey and Kentucky, both Democratic strongholds, have gone over to the Republican column, while the Republicans have made great gains in the States where they had control. In Maryland the Republicans will find that they will have troubles of their own, and the responsibilities which will rest upon them will be very great."

Senator Gorman, it is said, will seek complete rest and change of scene from now until Congress shall reassemble.

INVESTIGATION IN MARYLAND.

Operations of Present and Past Officials Likely to be Overhauled.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—According to official and unofficial returns from all the counties in the State, Lloyd Lowndes (Rep.) for Governor has a plurality of 19,039. In the five counties carried by Mr. Hurst he led Mr. Lowndes by only 1,205 votes.

As a result of the defeat of the Democrats on Tuesday Maryland is likely to have a sweeping investigation. Under the Constitution of the State the House of Delegates is the grand inquest, and has full power, by committee or otherwise, to examine into and investigate all persons who may be or have been in office under the law. This duty and authority belong to the House alone, and it has power to go into anything and everything done by State or other officials holding public trusts.

It is proposed as soon as the House shall be organized by the Republicans, to have a committee appointed to investigate, after the manner of the famous Lexow committee of New-York, all public officials and expublic officials in the city and State.

In addition, Senator Bruce, an anti-Gorman holdover Democrat, who has made a private investigation into the expenditures of the last session of the State Senate, proposes to have a public investigation into the expenditures of the General Assembly, which his experience has convinced him are much larger than they ought to be.

HARRISON AND BRADLEY.

John C. New Suggests a Republican National Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—John C. New, having made a chance remark Tuesday to the effect that if Col. Bradley were elected it would make him the Republican candidate for Vice President, was pressed to-day for an elucidation of his remark, and he said, speaking for none but himself:

"The election of Col. Bradley as Governor of Kentucky—the first practical break in the solid South—argues the fact that sectional lines no longer, as between the North and South, divide the people upon issues that are of National importance. The Republican Party, following the example of Gen. Grant at Appomattox, is desirous of having a united country for the benefit of the whole country. It is anxious to obliterate sectional lines. It will not recognize, I believe, in the election of Col. Bradley as Governor of the State of Henry Clay, the great exponent of protection, that Republican principles are pervading the whole country.

"It would be an exceedingly fitting thing for the next Republican Convention to nominate for Vice President the first man who has successfully contested a race in a Southern State on Republican principles. He made his canvass on National views of the tariff and of a sound-money system—acceptable to the whole country. It would also be exceedingly fitting, therefore, that the Republican Party in its next campaign should take up such a man as W. O. Bradley, who has the confidence of the people, for Vice President.

"This does not eliminate for candidate for the Presidency any man living north of the Ohio River, east or west of the Mississippi, or east of the Alleghanies. The power of any country depends upon its material resources. This country produces everything needed for its existence. Within its boundaries, we can produce all that a great Nation needs, from a statesman to soldiers and warships.

"But in the centre of the country is its strength. The centre of population in the United States is within a few miles of Indianapolis, looking over toward the Kentucky border. The logic of geography as well as of recent events points to the election of Harrison as President and Bradley as Vice President."

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS DEAD.

The People Said to be Ready to Adopt Local Option.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—Albert H. Norton, who recently resigned the position of Chief Justice of Kansas, said to-day that the result of Tuesday's election proved conclusively that the people want the question of prohibition resubmitted to a vote. He said:

"I think the question of prohibition must be sooner or later again submitted to the people. From the way they are acting it seems to me that the friends of prohibition have quit fighting, and I really believe a majority of the people of the State are convinced that local option is the proper way to handle the liquor traffic. The inactivity of the friends of prohibition is the cause of the defeat of the Republican candidate for Sheriff in this county, which is, and has been, a Republican stronghold of Kansas."

Judge Norton has for years been an ardent Prohibitionist, and during his occupancy of the Supreme Bench he sustained the law by numerous decisions. It is now deemed certain that the prohibition question will be one of the most important factors in next year's campaign in Kansas.

QUAY AIDED BRADLEY.

Contributed Money, but Would Not Assist in Defeating Blackburn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—An interesting story, circulated here to-day, relates to Senator Quay's contribution to the Republican campaign fund in Kentucky.

It is said the Republican managers of the Kentucky campaign ran short of the sinews of war, and made application to the Pennsylvania leaders for aid. The request reached Senator Quay, who replied that the Pennsylvania Republicans had as much as they could carry, but he would contribute $1,000 on his own account, and his check for that amount was inclosed.

The condition, however, was imposed that no part of the contribution should be used to encompass the retirement of Blackburn from the United States Senate.

No reason was assigned for this request, but it is supposed to have been made from motives that have their source in that strange quality known as "Senatorial courtesy."

Quaker Wisdom

"The morning is wiser than the evening," for in the morning you eat Quaker Oats. The World's Breakfast.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

THINKS PITTSBURG WILL WIN.

Senator Quay Says the Republican Convention Will Be Held There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Senator Quay believes that the choice of the National Republican Committee for the place of holding the next National Convention will be Pittsburg.

The Senator was in Washington for a short time yesterday. He came during the afternoon, and left at night for Florida, where he will remain until Thanksgiving, and possibly longer. He is suffering from the effects of a heavy cold, that refuses to yield to treatment, and he goes to the warmer climate in the hope of driving it out of his system.

"What the National Committee will do when it meets here next month is a question I cannot positively answer," said Mr. Quay, "for it appears to be somewhat divided. It is understood that San Francisco has seventeen votes pledged to it, and, if that be true, it would take but very few more to give it the prize. I hardly think, however, that the convention will go to the Pacific coast; neither do I believe that Chicago will be selected. If Pittsburg can show to the committee that it can take care of the crowds that will be in attendance, Pittsburg will get the convention. I am sure that the committee will be convinced on this score."

ARMED MEN IN A COURT HOUSE.

Election Dispute in Denver Has Attained an Acute Stage.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Eleven armed men are patrolling the corridors about the office of the County Clerk in the Court House. Richard Lebert, the present County Clerk, claims his re-election by 98 majority. By law he is the sole custodian of the ballot boxes and returns, until the official count shall be made.

George Kindel, the opposition candidate, who apparently has been elected, fears, he says, that fraud will be used by Lebert should he remain in sole possession of the ballots. He demanded admittance to the office, but was forcibly ejected. The armed men are on guard to prevent further attempts of persons, other than the County Clerk and his deputies, entering the office. No official election results have been announced.

Considerable excitement prevails and partisan feeling runs high.

Small Socialist Gain in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Returns received from 268 towns and cities at the headquarters of the Socialist-Labor Party give Ruther (S.-L.) for Governor, 3,124. The 85 other small towns to hear from will increase the vote about 100. The total vote in the State for the head of the ticket last year was 3,104. It is estimated that the Populists will fall about 2,000 below their vote of last year. At the headquarters of the Socialists it is claimed that the Socialist-Labor Party is the only party that has polled more votes than last year.

The Victor to the Vanquished.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Chancellor McGill was among the first to send a congratulatory telegram to his successful opponent for the Gubernatorial office, John W. Griggs. The Chancellor received the following reply from the Governor-elect:

Hon. Alexander T. McGill:

Your kind congratulations are deeply appreciated. You have preserved through the amenities of a political campaign the dignity of your office and the profound respect of all the people. JOHN W. GRIGGS.

PATERSON, Nov. 6, 1895.

Complexion of Virginia's Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—Official returns from the election come in slowly. Of the 20 new Senators elected, 15 are Democrats, and certainly 3, and possibly 5, are opposition. The districts in doubt are the Sixth and Sixteenth. Of the 20 hold-over Senators 19 are Democrats. The House of Delegates, so far, remains as follows: Democrats, 67; Republicans and other oppositionists, 23.

Second Judicial District Republican.

The three Republican candidates for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District—Hugo Hirsh, William Dickey, and Wilmot F. Smith—were elected. Hugo Hirsh, who ran behind his associates in Kings County, will have a plurality of about 1,200 over Martin J. Keogh, who led the Democratic candidates.

Negroes and Populists Rejected.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—For the first time since the enfranchisement of the negroes there will not be a single representative of their race in the Mississippi Legislature. If a single Populist has been elected to the Legislature, the fact is not known to the State Chairman.

PAID HIS ELECTION BET

George F. Greene Wheeled Jacob Fernando Around the Block in a Handcart.

George F. Greene of 623 Amsterdam Avenue and Jacob Fernando made a bet before election over the candidates for the Assembly in the Twenty-first District. Greene bet on Martin Connellan, the Tammany candidate, and Fernando backed George C. Austin, Republican. Whoever lost was to wheel the other around the block bounded by Ninety-fourth Street and Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues.

The friends of Fernando, the winner, wanted to have a procession, headed by a drum and fife corps, and they went to the West One Hundredth Street police station last night to get permission to parade. Sergeant Lynch told them he could not give the privilege.

The bet called for the wheeling to be done at half-past 8 o'clock last night, and Greene insisted on carrying out his part of the programme at once. They waited till the policeman was on a distant part of his beat, and then started out without the music. A man on a white horse, with an American flag for a blanket, rode in front. Behind him came a two-wheeled butcher's handcart, with Fernando seated in it in an armchair. He was holding a transparency that read:

> It's a good thing, Greene. Push it along. George C. Austin elected. Too bad for you, Greene.

A mob, cheering for Greene, Austin, and Connellan, followed. The procession got around the block without any arrests being made.

WOULD REORGANIZE TAMMANY HALL

Leaders Think It Time to Do Something to Attract Voters.

There are a large number of men in Tammany Hall who insist that it is now high time that something be done in the way of a reorganization that will attract Democrats who have not heretofore been affiliated with the Wigwam.

Many of the best leaders in the organization believe that ex-Mayor Grant's suggestion of the selection of 100 representative Democrats to take charge of affairs should be adopted.

There is a vast amount of talk on this subject, and those leaders who want to continue in the old rut would learn if they went out in search of information that the great majority of the men who voted their ticket on Tuesday are insisting upon some radical change.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, in conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said yesterday:

"I believe that Tammany Hall should be broadened out, and that there should also be a broadening out of the Democratic organization in the State. The lines should not be so narrow. I say this not with any idea of criticising individuals, for I have no such criticisms to make, but for what I believe to be the best interests of the Democratic Party."

Ex-Tax Commissioner John Whalen said that, in his opinion, ex-Mayor Grant's suggestion would meet all the requirements. The thing for Tammany Hall to do now, he said, was to strengthen itself and to do all that it could to attract voters.

COMANCHE CLUB WILL DISSOLVE

Will Organize Under New Name—Mr. Miner's Picture Turned.

The picture of Congressman Harry C. Miner has been turned to the wall in the Comanche Club. Moreover, it has been turned to the wall in one of the clothes closets of the club, which is the Tammany organization of the Sixth Assembly District, where that eminent statesman and publicist Senator Timothy Drydollar Sullivan is leader.

Mr. Miner was one of the founders of the Comanche Club. In fact, he is said to have advanced most of the money to start the club, two years ago, when he was Tammany leader of the district. Then he wanted to go to Congress. Last year he got the nomination and was elected. The Comanche Club, of course, helped him out. Its members now say that they will never do it again, if they can avoid it.

The claim is that Congressman Miner did not help them out at all in the campaign just closed. They say that when they sent to him for a little campaign contribution he sent back an order for $25 on a man that had owed him that amount for about four years.

A few of the members of the club got together yesterday and put his picture in the clothes closet. To-night the club will meet and dissolve as the Comanche Club, and will then organize under a new Indian name. Senator Sullivan says that he has learned that the Comanches were not a respectable outfit of Indians, anyway.

Made It Pleasant for Them.

From Judge.

Mrs. de Strop—Mary, remember I am at home to none except Mr. Vere Brownkins this afternoon.

Mary (half an hour later)—I've told four gentlemen callers that you were at home to none except Mr. Vere Brownkins, ma'am, and they all left very mad indeed.

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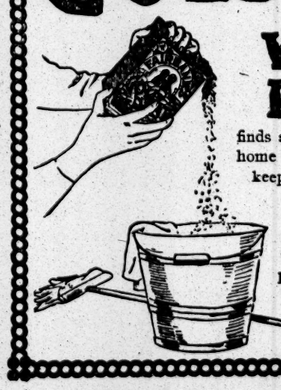

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DEMOCRACY NOT ON TRIAL

The Issues in Tuesday's Election Outside Party Policies.

A GOOD DAY FOR DETHRONING BOSSES

The Job Had to be Done, and the Opportunity Was All that Could Be Desired—A Well-Thumped Triumvirate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There is a disposition in Washington to regard the sweeping Republican victories Tuesday as a rebuke to bossism rather than an indication that Democratic policy is becoming unpopular.

The Republican leaders in Maryland acknowledge that but for the deep-seated opposition to Gorman the usual majority would have been secured by the Democrats. George L. Wellington, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is quoted as saying in connection with the surprising result that it was in no sense a Republican victory, but an uprising of the people, and that without the support of the better element of the Democracy and the Democratic press of the State he would have been helpless.

Gormanism, not Democracy, was the issue in Maryland, and the people forgot their party lines in their desire to emphasize their hatred of the system which Gorman and his tools had made use of to further their personal interests.

Reports which come from Baltimore show that the loss of the City Hall patronage has caused something akin to a panic among the Gorman-Rasin heelers in that city. The City Hall has been in the possession of the Democrats since 1867, and has been a source of great strength to Gorman and his lieutenants. The prospect of having to relinquish this stronghold is positively terrifying to the members of the "gang."

The Republican victory makes it certain that Senator Charles Gibson will relinquish his seat to a Republican in 1897. Gibson has been a faithful ally to Gorman, and is therefore not in a position to join in a cry against his master. He asserted up to the last moment that the opposition to Gorman was confined to a few soreheads.

It is a source of much gratification to honest Democrats here that the triumvirate which stood by the Sugar Trust in the last Congress, and compelled changes in the tariff bill which were not in harmony with Democratic pledges—Gorman, Brice, and Smith—were discredited in the elections Tuesday.

True, Senator Smith did not have as much at stake in the New-Jersey election as his associates, but he unquestionably would have pointed to a Democratic victory as an indorsement of his course in relation to the tariff.

The case of Brice had long been considered here as desperate, and but little surprise was felt when it became known that his last chance of succeeding himself had vanished. Brice will leave the Senate in March, 1897, and with him will go Hill, Blackburn, and Gibson, leaving their seats to be filled by Republicans.

The passing of Blackburn will not be regretted in Washington, where his lack of capacity as a legislator is thoroughly appreciated. Blackburn took up the silver cry when it already was becoming unpopular. He had no convictions on the subject of finance, which may account for his ignorance of the feeling in Kentucky regarding free coinage. He was beaten last June when the Democrats of the State refused to indorse a free-silver plank, but he refused to acknowledge his weakness. His subsequent efforts to win votes have been estimated here at their true worth.

The Republican successes in Kentucky are ascribed largely to the determination of sound-money Democrats to administer a rebuke to Hardin, the Democratic nominee for Governor, who discredited the platform on which he stood, and Blackburn, who made a personal issue of the successful effort of Secretary Carlisle to keep the party on the right financial path.

Thoughtful Democrats are not inclined to regard the outlook as particularly unfavorable to the party. The bosses had to be chastised, they say, and now that the job has been done, it ought not to be difficult to reorganize the rank and file and prepare for the greater fight next year.

Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, was asked to-day if he looked upon the result of Tuesday as a declaration by American voters against the principles of Democracy or against men.

"Men and methods," replied Mr. Gardner. "The American people are tired of being dictated to by bosses, whether those bosses are Republicans or Democrats.

"The voters of the country are against corrupt methods in politics. They are thinking for themselves and voting as they see fit.

"That is all there is about the elections of Tuesday.

"A great change has taken place in politics during the last few years. People do not want to be led now blindly, and at the dictation of some political boss. They resent even the suggestion of that sort of thing.

"It does not follow that the head of a party in a State either connives at disreputable methods or is a boss. Corruption may exist or subordinates may be exercising themselves as bosses, and, while the man at the head of the party may be innocent of these practices, he, of course, has to suffer from the indignation shown at the polls.

"I do not think that our defeat means that we have no hope for 1896. It was not against the principles of Democracy that the people voted Tuesday."

BRISTLED ALL OVER WITH JINGOISM

Senator Chandler Replies to English Critics—Attitude Toward Cuba.

Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire bristled all over with jingoism at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was a regular walking arsenal, if his words could be counted as armament.

He wore a slouch hat, well down over his eyes, and one naturally looked cautiously at him to see if pistols and bowie knives dangled from his belt. The clinking of the chains of the dogs of war could almost be heard.

A reporter wanted to know if, in his opinion, the recent election had enhanced the chance of any one of the men who are working for the Republican Presidental nomination.

"No," he said, "I don't think that it did. I am for Thomas B. Reed, heart and soul." Then Jingo was the subject of the talk.

It was remarked that some of the English newspapers had commented upon Mr. Chandler's prediction of a war with England within a comparatively small number of years as crazy.

"Yes; I noticed that," said Mr. Chandler. "It is about time that some one did get crazy. The ancient boundary of Venezuela must be protected. Mr. Cleveland's conduct toward the Sandwich Islands was pusillanimous. If I was President, I would recognize the belligerency of the men fighting for their liberty in Cuba at once.

"A bill should be introduced just as soon as the next Congress convenes to recognize that belligerency."

WEINBERG BLAMES THE MAGISTRATE

What He Says of His Dismissal from Clerk Ten Eyck's Office.

Henry Weinberg, an engrossing clerk in the office of Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council was dismissed some days ago. Mr. Ten Eyck in his letter of dismissal said that Weinberg was removed because his Alderman demanded it. His Alderman is Mr. Wines of the Thirty-third Assembly District.

Weinberg says that his dismissal was due to City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, who, he declares, was angry because he would not pay assessments for campaign purposes to the Levi P. Morton Club, the Brookfield organization of the district. Weinberg said he paid to the Lexington Club, the Platt organization of the district.

Weinberg has since got a place in the Sheriff's office, and Charles Shopland, a Brookfield Republican, has been appointed to his old position in Mr. Ten Eyck's office. Weinberg says that he is going to issue a statement.

The Men Who Brighten Life.

From The Baltimore American.

The services in memory of Eugene Field give emphasis to one excellent trait of the American people—that of taking into their hearts with personal affection the men whose genial humor does so much to lighten and cheer daily life. It is a generous trait, and one we could ill spare from the list of our best national characteristics.

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MADDEN THE WINNER, THEY SAY

LONG ISLAND CITY OFFICIALS KEEP BALLOTS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Do Not Agree Among Themselves, and Differ from the Report Filed with the County Supervisor.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 7.—All inquirers at the City Hall to-day were told that John P. Madden, the Jefferson Democratic candidate, had been elected Mayor by a plurality of 21. The officials refused positively to give out any figures, and City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy declined to allow any one to see the returns. He said he had sealed them, and would not open the package until he was ready to commence the canvass of the vote.

A newspaper reporter wanted to look at the returns, and the City Clerk said he would not allow anybody to see them alone. The reporter suggested that the Assistant City Clerk go over them with him.

"He's busy," replied City Clerk Murphy.

Word came from the City Hall late this afternoon that the vote was being canvassed. Several newspaper reporters went there and met Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart, and other city officials in front of the building. The officials told the reporters that City Clerk Murphy had gone home, and volunteered the information that Madden had been elected by twenty-one plurality. One of the reporters went up stairs to the City Clerk's office, and instead of finding it closed, saw a policeman standing at the door. The policeman said City Clerk Murphy was inside canvassing the vote.

Another reporter called at the City Clerk's office early this evening, and could not gain admittance. From outward appearances the canvass was being made in secret. Another visitor to the office said he was informed that the vote for Mayor had been canvassed, and that Madden's plurality was seventy-six, but he could obtain no figures to verify the statement. A prominent county official, who saw the set of returns from the First Election District of the First Ward says that in one place the word "twenty" had been written to look like "seventy," and as the figure "2" in the figures in the report from that district looked like a "7," the number of votes for Madden from that district was counted on that basis.

Mr. Madden was met coming out of the City Hall. He said that he had a plurality of seventy-six votes over Gleason, and that City Clerk Murphy had issued to him a certificate of his election as Mayor. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was the first to inform Mr. Gleason that Madden had received the certificate from the City Clerk.

"It makes no difference to me how much plurality the City Clerk gives Mr. Madden, or how many certificates he issues to him," said Mr. Gleason. "In my opinion this star chamber business is simply a move on the part of the Jeffersonians with the hope that they will be able to collect the bets they have made on the result. I understand that some of them will be poor men if they lose the money they have staked.

"So far as I am concerned, I know I am elected; the people know I am elected, and the returns filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor show that I have won."

Supervisor Theodore Koehler said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that the returns filed with him gave Mr. Gleason a plurality of thirty-four votes over Mr. Madden.

A TIMES correspondent visited the County Clerk's office in Jamaica, and examined the returns, and found that they also gave Gleason a plurality of thirty-four. The returns filed with the County clerk are the original ones; those filed with the Supervisor and City Clerk being certified copies.

So far as could be learned the city officials have made no effort to explain the difference in the returns, or to direct the Inspectors of Election to assemble and explain how such a difference in the figures occurred.

Joseph Silverstone, a lawyer, charged with having slandered Candidate Madden in a campaign speech, was arrested to-night and locked up in the Second Precinct Station. He will be arraigned before Mayor Sanford in the morning.

Hugo Smith, formerly Alderman in the Second Ward, was arrested for creating a disturbance at City Hall.

HONORS TO MRS. ELIZABETH C. STANTON

Some of Those Who Will Speak at Her Birthday Celebration.

The programme for the coming celebration of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 12 has just been announced.

The celebration will be called a "Reunion of the Pioneers and Friends of Woman's Progress," and will be under the direction of the National Council of Women of the United States, of which Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson is President.

Mrs. Dickinson will preside, and Mayor Strong will give the address of welcome. Many prominent women and Presidents of women's clubs will make addresses. Among the speeches will be:

"Greetings from Abroad," by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, England; "Religion," by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw; "Education," by Mr. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; "Red Cross," by Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society; "Temperance," by Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New-York Woman's Christian Temperance Union; "Work for Indians," by Mrs. W. R. Brooks, and Mrs. A. B. Quinton, President of the Woman's National Indian Association.

"Suffrage," by Susan B. Anthony; "Literature," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; "Art," by Harriet Hosmer; "National Council of Women," by Mrs. May Wright Sewall; "Tribute," by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

Mrs. Stanton will make an address.

Mme. Antoinette Stirling will give several solos, the Parker sisters will sing in a quartet, and St. Philip's choir will give several selections. The programme will close with camera tableaus, arranged by Alexander Black.

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AN EARLY ISSUE OF BONDS

State Officers Preparing for Work on the Canals.

WILL HAVE NO UNNECESSARY DELAY

Four Million Dollars Expected to be Available Shortly After the Beginning of the Year—Plans for Expenditure.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The proposition to appropriate $9,000,000 for improving the canals having apparently carried, the State officers are looking into the matter of the issuance of the bonds. It is found that the law makes about $4,000,000 of the $9,000,000 almost immediately available, it only being necessary, perhaps, to await the official declaration of the vote by the State Board of Canvassers.

State Controller Roberts will probably have all arrangements made for floating the bonds so that they can be placed on the market shortly after the canvassers' meeting, on or before Jan. 1. When the bonds are sold, Mr. Roberts is to furnish the proceeds to Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works, at such times and in such amounts as he may make requisition for, for construction purposes.

In the event of the adoption of the proposition, the State Controller is directed, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to cause to be prepared the bonds, to an amount not to exceed $9,000,000, to bear interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York City. The bonds shall be issued for a period of not more than seventeen years, and shall not be sold for less than par. They shall not be sold all at one time, but in lots not exceeding $4,000,000 at a time, so as to provide funds for work contracted to be completed or done during the ensuing twelve months.

Within three months after issuing the bonds the law directs the Superintendent of Public Works to proceed to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, the improvement to the Erie and Oswego Canals to consist in deepening the same to a depth of not less than nine feet of water, except over and across aqueducts, miter sills, culverts, and other permanent structures, where the depth of the water shall be at least eight feet, but the deepening may be performed by raising the banks wherever the same may be practicable; also the lengthening or improving of the locks, which now remain to be lengthened, and providing the necessary machinery for drawing boats into the improved locks, and for building vertical stone walls where, in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works, it may be necessary.

The improvement upon the Champlain Canal shall consist in deepening the canal to seven feet of water and the building or such vertical stone walls as, in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works, may be necessary.

The work shall be done in accordance with plans, specifications, and estimates prepared and approved by the State Engineer and Surveyor, and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works. All works shall be done by contract, entered into by the Superintendent of Public Works on the part of the State, and shall be let to the lowest bidder, but in no case shall the amount of any one contract exceed the sum of $500,000.

The State Controller is charged with the duty of selling the bonds to the highest bidder after advertising. The Legislature shall annually impose a tax of thirteen-hundredths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation of the real and personal property in the State, subject to taxation, the proceeds of which tax, after paying the interest due upon the bonds, shall be invested by the Controller, under the direction of Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and, together with the interest arising therefrom, shall be devoted to the sinking fund created for this purpose, payment from which shall only be made to the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the bonds, as the bonds become due.

The sum of $4,000,000 is appropriated, to be available at once, payable out of the moneys realized from the sale of bonds, to be expended to carry out the provisions of the law providing for the canal improvements.

The $4,000,000 is to be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the State Controller, to the order of the State Superintendent of Public Works, when certified by that officer to be needed from time to time in the promotion of the work.

IN FAVOR OF CANAL BONDS.

The $9,000,000 Proposition Carried by a Large Plurality.

The proposition to bond the State to an amount not exceeding $9,000,000 for improvement of the canals had been carried. The complete figures on the vote cannot be given until they are officially canvassed. Little attention was paid to tabulating the returns on this question.

Many of the counties gave pluralities against the bonds. These were scattered well over the State. Some of them were along the Hudson, some along the line of the canals, and some in remote counties. Onondaga was opposed to it. This is for the reason, given during the campaign, that the proposed improvement would be an injury to the city of Syracuse, which is almost bisected by the Erie Canal.

The counties of New-York and Erie gave large pluralities in favor of the improvements.

In thirty-three counties heard from the plurality amounts to nearly 175,000. Seventeen of these counties were opposed and sixteen were in favor.

VALUABLES WERE ALL FOUND SAFE

Vault of the Empire State Bank Opened and the Contents Removed.

The vault of the Empire State Bank, in the building which was destroyed by fire election night, was opened yesterday and the contents were found to be in good condition. The vault was opened by President James W. Conrow, in the presence of other officers of the bank and detectives. The bank's books and papers were in a remarkably good condition.

The contents of the vault were removed to the old Bleecker Street Bank building, where the Empire State Bank has taken temporary quarters. It took over an hour to make the transfer. The contents of each vanload were carefully checked off by Vice-President Elmsheimer.

Among the packages transferred was one containing $320,000 in bank bills, another containing $300,000 worth of securities, and several bags of silver. A big crowd looked on while the transfer was being made.

The Frog: a Natural History.

Jules Renard in L'Echo de Paris.

Born of a stone, he lives under a stone, and will dig in it his grave.

I visit him frequently, and, whenever I lift the stone, I fear to find him and fear that he may not be there. He is there. Hidden in that dry refuge, clean, narrow, quite his own, he fills it, swollen like a miser's purse.

If the rain makes him come out, he comes toward me. A few heavy jumps, and he stops on his thighs and looks at me with his reddened eyes. Though the unjust world treats him as a leper, I do not fear to sit by him and to place near his face my human face.

Then I will overcome a remnant of disgust and caress you with my hand, frog!

One swallows in life things that make one's heart sicker.

Still, yesterday, I lacked tact.

"My poor friend," I said, "I do not wish to grieve you; but how ugly you are!"

He opened his mouth, puerile and toothless, and replied, with a slight English accent:

"And you?"

Bequest for Children's Excursions.

From The Boston Herald.

A very generous and thoughtful bequest is that of the late Mr. George L. Randidge, out of whose estate $50,000 is to be paid over to the city as a trust fund, the income of which will go to provide Summer excursions for poor children. Hitherto reliance has been placed exclusively on private subscriptions for these excursions. A few more bequests like this would place this very excellent charity on a permanent basis.

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FOR EACH YEAR ONE PENNY

The Birthday Sociable of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church Found to Have Drawbacks.

The women members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, were in a flutter last night.

The chapter of King's Daughtehs tennected with the church had got up a birthday sociable to defray the expense of furnishing the parsonage and buying their pastor, the Rev. Parks Cadman, some slippers. The conservative members wanted an ice cream convention or a subscription list to raise the funds, but Mrs. Arthur B. Decker and Miss Sadi Jones said what was needed were new methods. So they sent out little satin bags with an invitation in verse, asking every woman parishioner to come last night with the bag, containing as many pennies as she had had birthdays, and she was to write her name on a slip of paper inside.

The idea proved immensely popular among the young girls and matrons, but it created misgivings among women of uncertain age.

The sociable was held in the Sunday school room. At the head of the stairs was placed a table. Miss Mary Weiss, the Treasurer, sat behind it and received the bags. It wasn't down on the programme for all the women to crowd around the table and count the pennies, but they did.

There were some interesting incidents. Up the stairs swept a woman who had kept the other members guessing as to her age ever since she joined the church. The other women looked pleased beyond expression.

She opened the bag. Out rolled a silver dollar.

Coffee and cake were served, and it was nearly midnight before all the young women, who didn't look their ages, went away. Enough money was not received to furnish the parsonage.

AFTER THE ELECTION A DINNER

Good Government Club Men Have Distinguished Guests.

A number of Good Government Club members, with a few invited guests, had a dinner last night at the Arena, in Thirty-first Street, near Broadway. Precautions were taken that none of the speeches made at the dinner should be given to the public. Strict orders were given to the attendants to stop all reporters at the street door, and a waiter was placed on guard at the stairway to intercept any stranger that might have passed the outer portals.

There were about seventy Good Government men and invited guests. There were nine speakers, all Good Government Club members. It was determined that the guests, including Joseph H. Choate and Bishop Potter, should not be asked to speak. The speakers were Isaac H. Klein, James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club; John Brooks Leavitt, M. D. Rothschild, Alfred Bishop Mason, E. D. Page, George M. Cassatt, R. W. G. Welling, and George M. Cuming.

The invited guests were Bishop Potter, Joseph H. Choate, Prof. Felix Adler, J. T. Lackman, Judge Allison, John A. Beall, Sherman Evarts, George C. Adams, Meyer S. Isaacs, and Charles Blauvelt.

Some of the Good Government men present besides the speakers were Charles S. Davison, John Pine, J. H. Nevius, Boudinot Keith, John La Farge, W. B. Dutcher, De Forest Grant, Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, and R. Fulton Cutting.

While the dinner was in progress a box arrived, addressed to Joseph H. Choate. This was said to be a "loving cup," which the Good Government Club members proposed to give to the lawyer as a token of their gratitude for two able pleas he made in court in their behalf previous to the election.

Dinner was served on the second floor of the Arena at 7 o'clock. The speaking began at 9 o'clock, and continued until a late hour.

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does a great deal toward making him comfortable or uncomfortable. If it's the unreliable sort that rips and wears out, and loses its hold on the buttons, it is uncomfortable certainly. If it's

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it's comfortable—certainly. We have it made according to our own ideas and those of our customers. We know more about it than the maker does, because we are closer to the demand. We know what you want, and we get it. We think we can do a little better for you than anybody else. May be not—we think so anyway.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rory of the Hill—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Raeuber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	33	49	50
6 A. M.	32	47	49
9 A. M.	38	50	51
12 M.	41	58	58
4 P. M.	43	61	61
6 P. M.	40	57	59
9 P. M.	40	56	59
12 P. M.	38	56	58

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....55.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....54.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....38.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....49.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Warm.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The 7th of November, 1871, was a historic battle day in the City of New-York. Under the lead of Mr. TILDEN the reform Democracy united with the forces organized by the Committee of Seventy to overthrow the Tweed Ring. The Legislature was the point of attack. "My plan of campaign was in a single idea," said Mr. TILDEN; "it was to take away from the Ring the Senators and Assemblymen from this city." Men who sympathized with the work advised Mr. TILDEN that it was impossible. He confessed afterward that "it proved more difficult than he expected." Two years later he wrote a brief story of the contest, from which we quote:

"To the Democratic masses it was said not only that the accused persons were innocent, (THE TIMES had published in July the "secret accounts" that disclosed the thievery of the Ring,) but that even if they were guilty a great organization ought not to be destroyed for the wrong of a few individuals. * * * There was a Democratic majority in the city of at least 40,000 or 50,000. * * * How were the votes of 30,000 or 40,000 rank and file Democrats to be detached? Nothing short of an organized revolt of the Democratic masses, under the best Democratic lead, with the most effective measures and with some good fortune could accomplish so difficult a work against such extraordinary powers as were combined to uphold the existing system. The first measure necessary was to break the prestige of the organization which the Ring controlled as the representative of the party in the eyes of the masses, and to do this by the act of the State Convention. * * * It was totally to cut off and cast out of party association a local organization which held the influence growing out of the employment of 12,000 persons and the disbursement of $30,000,000 a year. * * * If the convention could not reach that breadth and elevation of action, it nevertheless did help to break the prestige by which the organization expected to enthrall the local masses."

In this fight against enormous odds Mr. TILDEN triumphed. He estimated that of the 82,500 votes cast for the Union Reform candidate for Register, 40,000 were Democratic votes, and "the result not only changed the city representation in the legislative bodies of the State, but in its moral effect crushed the Ring."

Under "the best Democratic lead," with "effective measures," and with, of course, "some good fortune," the redemption of the New-York Democracy that Mr. TILDEN achieved can be repeated this year as a preparation for next. Political wiseacres will assert that it is impossible for anybody to reorganize a victorious party just after election. But what party was victorious? Not the Democracy. Not Tammany. PURROY had 110,000 votes. Thirty thousand of these, at the very least, were the votes of non-Tammany German-Americans. There are 200,000 Democrats in New-York City, and not over 40 per cent. of them, or 80,000 at the outside, are Tammany organization men.

If here is not a situation that invites a reconstruction of the Democratic Party in New-York City, when will there ever be one? The fusion fiasco leaves PLATT in absolute power in the State and Tammany nominally victorious in the city. That is precisely the result most satisfactory to the Platt end of the fusion bargain. The most desperate legislative schemes affecting this city can be carried out at Albany through Tammany-Republican deals, precisely as TWEED's charter was passed, and Mr. PLATT will look pious and disclaim all responsibility. But meanwhile four or five men, altogether crafty and selfish, caring nothing for the Democratic Party in the State and looking on a Presidential campaign only as a pilgrimage to a shrine where they may quadrennially renew their political vows and get renewed confirmation of their regularity, hold in despotic control the party organization in this city. They are not sagacious, they are not far-sighted, they are not informed or intelligent on great questions of Democratic policy, and they are abhorred for their greed and their selfishness and their sordidness by the Democratic leaders in other States and by the Democratic masses in this State. In many districts their carefully maintained organizations are disaffected toward them or split in two by local quarrels. An enrollment of the Democratic Party of the city "under the best Democratic lead," if undertaken and carried out with an awakening appeal to Democrats to put on their armor for 1896 would shake the Tammany citadel. The overthrow of GORMAN, following upon successive and ruinous disasters to Democratic bosses in New-York and New-Jersey, proclaims in tones loud enough to make the deaf hear that the Democracy can thrive and regain power only under conditions of Democratic freedom of action. If New-York is to be restored to the Democratic column next year there must be a reorganization honest enough and broad enough to put the badge of regularity upon the breast of every one of the 200,000 voters of Democratic convictions in this city. They are excluded and Democracy is asphyxiated by Tammany "regularity." Open the door and purify the Democratic temple!

KEELY'S MOTOR.

It is reported that Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has recently purchased a large interest in the Keely motor from a person who for some years past has been an enthusiastic advocate of Mr. KEELY. This report reminds us that Mr. KEELY has failed thus far to notice a challenge published in June last by Electricity, a well-known trade journal. This challenge is reproduced below:

"We will undertake to repeat, without recourse to other than well-known physical agencies, every phenomenon which Mr. KEELY will produce by his so-called newly discovered force or agencies. To enable us to do this, we ask no especial privileges within the arcana of KEELY'S workshop. We ask only to be permitted to see the experiments performed as he will show them to other experts, in order that we may know the task that is before us. If Mr. KEELY will give us this opportunity, we will agree to repeat everything which he does, before the same committee of experts, provided that they are men of recognized standing in the scientific world, within sixty days."

This challenge is now five months old. Mr. KEELY informed the Directors of his company last week that "before the end of the year" he would "positively be all through with his work to prove conclusively that" he has devised "a practical commercial working engine" operated by his new force. If our memory serves us, he has made several announcements of this kind since the company was organized, twenty-one years ago. He can afford to give one day to the experts representing this challenging trade journal. The terms of the challenge, together with his own recent suggestion as to an inspection by other experts, show that not more than one day of his time would be required.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

The election has certainly not settled the Sunday excise question, and it promises to be a very lively question this coming Winter, and probably for a long time after. There are curious differences of opinion as to how it is affected by the vote of Tuesday. Everybody admits that the German vote was decisive and that the enforcement of the Sunday law was what made it so, and yet Dr. PARKHURST says that the "honest, law-abiding public" will stand by the enforcement of the law, that the law will not be changed, and that if the question were to be "referred to local option," the liquor interest would be "pommeled into an indistinguishable mass of helplessness and unconsciousness."

This strong language means that if the proposition for Sunday liquor selling under law were submitted to a vote of the people it would be defeated, notwithstanding the admission that refusing to permit Sunday selling without the sanction of the law turned the election over to Tammany, in spite of all other considerations. The reasoning of Dr. PARKHURST is peculiar, but a good many people seem to agree with him. Somehow these very people, who profess to believe that a popular vote in the city would be against Sunday liquor selling, are the ones who oppose submitting the question to a vote, and who will do all they can to prevent legislative action providing for it.

Some of those who attribute the result of the election to the enforcement of the Sunday law and condemn the action of the Police Board seem to imply that there should be a "let-up" in the Roosevelt policy, while others rely on getting the law changed next Winter. The President of the Police Board declares that there will be no "let-up," and he is right. To recede from a strict enforcement of the law now would not only be an admission that the policy of the past was unjustifiable, after all that has been said to justify it, but it would be far more demoralizing than it would have been to acquiesce quietly in a disregard of the law from the start. The only respectable alternative is a change in the law, but what is the prospect of getting that from a Legislature two-thirds Republican in both branches?

We see that the silly falsehood is still repeated that "this law" was "invented by Tammany for blackmailing purposes," but everybody knows that "this law," meaning the Sunday prohibition provision, was one of the earliest devices of the Republican Party in this State, having been enacted in 1857 and maintained ever since. There was a Democratic effort made in 1892, led by a Tammany representative, to get rid of it, and the whole Republican force, aided by a good deal of other force, rallied to the defense of "this law," and the effort had to be abandoned. More than all that, the Republican Party of the State has this very year in its convention solemnly declared in favor of maintaining "this law," and on that declaration it has elected two-thirds of the members of the Legislature.

In view of these facts it will require a herculean effort to secure a change in the law leaving the matter to local option. It is the only way out. Shall this consecrated statute be maintained and its rigid enforcement continued until municipal reform has been wrecked and Tammany brought fully back into power?

We have already expressed the opinion that the advocates of local option ought to appear before the Legislature by a petition. They can get 50,000 signatures, perhaps twice that number. The Republican Legislature would not dare ignore such a petition, though it might not dare to vote local option, either. But the question must be pressed. We cannot go on as we are.

THE RETURN OF JACQUES.

The disagreeable experience of Col. JOHN F. JACQUES of Illinois, who was released from an English prison a few days ago through the intervention of our legation in London, ought to enlighten and restrain certain other persons in this country who are engaged in ventures like the one which brought him before an English court. JACQUES was the agent of subscribers to a fund designed to be used in establishing the claim of an American "heir" to the Towneley, or Lawrence-Towneley, estate in England, reported to consist of some $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 in real estate and cash. He remained in London for several years, and expended, we think, about $70,000. He was induced to employ an English solicitor named THOMAS, to whom he paid $20,000 for his services in prosecuting a suit by which, as THOMAS knew, nothing could be accomplished. Perceiving that he had been defrauded, he prosecuted THOMAS, whom the English court sent to the penitentiary for seven years. JACQUES himself was prosecuted afterward, either at the instance of THOMAS or by direction of the court, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty months.

We read that "his American clients regard JACQUES solely as a victim of unscrupulous English solicitors." But he really was, to put the best face on it, the victim of his own ignorance and his failure to take advantage of information accessible to everybody. His "American clients" were in the same boat, for they threw away their money upon a venture with which they would have had no connection whatever if they had taken the trouble to inquire at the State Department in Washington or at the office of the American Legation in London as to the truth about this Towneley estate and numerous other "estates" of the same kind. During the last twenty years scores of these fictitious estates have been placed on the American market, and hundreds of men who should have known better have been engaged diligently in stimulating the expectations of thousands of "heirs" in this country whose "claims" were not worth a penny. The industry, which was temporarily depressed by the memorable prosecution and conviction of the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM BURGOYNE HOWARD, is now prosperous again. During the last two years there have come into the American market English "estates" amounting in the aggregate to more than $3,000,000,000, according to the prospectuses, but actually worth not one cent, because they do not exist this side of the moon. There are now in this country scores of associations of "heirs," composed of deluded persons who hold meetings occasionally and contribute money to be used by agents in the prosecution of their baseless and preposterous claims.

In spite of repeated exposure, of the warnings of the State Department and the intelligent press, of the notices issued by the Bank of England and the English Court of Chancery, and of the reports submitted by the diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in Great Britain, there is an increasing demand for mythical properties of this kind, and men of some prominence in public life and of considerable professional reputation are ready to serve the heir associations either here or abroad. We presume that "the American clients" of Col. JACQUES, who believe that he was "the victim of unscrupulous English solicitors," also believe to this day that they are entitled to a Towneley estate of $300,000,000 or $400,000,000, and that they have been deprived of it wrongfully by English courts or other English agencies. We presume they have never given any attention to the warnings which the State Department and our Ministers and Consuls in Great Britain have been publishing since 1856.

But how did it happen that their agent was equally ignorant of these warnings and of notorious facts? He appears to be a man of education and experience; he was once a clergyman, and at a later date, during the war of the rebellion, was Colonel of an Illinois regiment. Why did it never occur to him that he ought to inquire at the State Department, or that, during his residence in London, he might learn something about this estate and other similar mythical properties by questioning the American Minister or Consul General? Perhaps the Colonel will enter the lecture field after his return to his native land and make explanation on the public platform for the edification of his "clients" and the clients of other agents who have undertaken to reclaim other enormous properties that are worth just as much as the Towneley estate and will yield just as much to American "heirs."

THE EASTERN AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Two things stand out very plainly in the situation of the Eastern question as developed by the reported events of the last three days. One is the complete and startling departure, if the reports are entirely sustained, that has been made from the terms of the treaty of Berlin; the other is the effect which the agreement now indicated between the powers must have upon the much wider question of the far East.

There is absolutely nothing in the letter or spirit of the treaty of Berlin regarding the treatment of his subjects by the Sultan that would warrant the dictation by the powers of explicit reforms, under administrators approved by them, with the threat that otherwise the powers would act in concert as they should see fit. In fact, the questions now raised in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey were subordinate in the minds of the powers at Berlin. These were chiefly concerned with the division and regulation of the provinces of Turkey in Europe which Russia had conquered. When, practically, the Ottoman territory northeast of the Balkans had been set off to Roumania and Bulgaria, which Russia was expected to control, and in the northwest Herzegovina had been turned over to Austro-Hungary and Servia, and Montenegro had been made independent, the powers contented themselves with a sort of catalogue raisonné of the virtues which the Porte ought to practice in the remnant of his dominions. They were careful to avoid any definite statement of what would happen if these virtues were not practiced.

The truth is that the essential purpose of the treaty of Berlin was, not to provide for the decent behavior of the Turkish Government, but to check the advance of Russia and pluck from her conquering arms as large a share of plunder as could be agreed upon. Great Britain, by whose initiative the Congress of Berlin was brought about, followed the treaty with one of her own with the Porte, in which she pledged herself to resist further Russian aggression in return for the cession of the Island of Cyprus. In other words, her energies were openly and almost exclusively directed to protecting her road to India through the Suez Canal by the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire as nearly intact as possible at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. That gave her not only an ally of some force and importance, but, what was still more important, gave her a standing excuse for a strong and probably a dominant influence in all matters of European concert relating to this region. Later this was followed by the occupation of Egypt, where she has done noble work for civilization, but where she has not neglected her own interests.

If, therefore, the powers have agreed, or shall agree, to action in Turkey that will really insure a decent degree of order and justice in Turkey, it must be done quite outside of any principles fixed by the treaty of Berlin. But this is by no means the most important effect of such an agreement. That involves the relations of the powers with reference to the question of the far East. It is not yet a fortnight since all the diplomats and important journals—especially the inspired ones—were in a furious excitement over a reported treaty between China and Russia, by which the latter was to be allowed possession of Port Arthur and to bring her trans-Siberian railways by two branches southeast through Manchuria to that harbor. Such a treaty, it was declared by the journals of all parties in England, practically gave China to Russia, because it gave her full railway communication through Manchuria and a fortified port from which the Chinese capital would be at her mercy. It was generally admitted that this was a complete upsetting of the balance of power as it had been recognized for nearly half a century, and that it threatened with destruction the vast China trade of England and blocked all progress for Germany in the same direction. To such a result it was agreed that Great Britain certainly and probably Germany could submit only after defeat in war. The report of the treaty was promptly met with an official denial, but, apart from the general distrust of the denial, the mere circulation of the report, like a flash of lightning in the dark, had revealed a startling peril.

It is not easy to believe that from the brink of this danger the two powers immediately concerned have withdrawn to come to an amicable arrangement concerning Turkey—a matter which has so long seemed a source of ineradicable difference which could not be touched without great risk. Yet it is not to be denied that such a change, if it could reasonably be accomplished, would be profoundly advantageous to both powers and most auspicious for the peace of the world. Nor is it incredible that the change should be brought about. The real and permanent interests of the two powers are not necessarily irreconcilable. Russia seeks an unfrozen harbor on one of the great oceans. The problem is, can England secure guarantees as to her trade with the Orient and her dominion in India which will warrant her in withdrawing opposition to such an acquisition by Russia? That may seem an insoluble problem, but a solution, peaceable or violent, it is bound sooner or later to have, and if peaceable, so much the better for mankind.

A GREAT VOLUME OF TRAFFIC.

The reports of railroad earnings for October, complete, show an enormous increase in the traffic of the Western roads and also a surprisingly large increase in the volume of freight traffic from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. The aggregate shipments of east-bound freight out of Chicago last month amounted to 419,630 tons, an increase over last year of 182,650 tons. The best showing in any previous month of the current year was in July, when an increase of about 85,000 tons was reported.

Dispatches from trustworthy sources in the West indicate that this increase in the freight traffic of the country is not due to the movement of grain alone. In nearly every Western State the revival of local industries has caused a perceptible increase in the shipments of general merchandise, and, as President CABLE of the Rock Island Road remarked a few days ago, this improvement in the business situation bore the marks of a healthful and permanent growth.

The Rock Island lines report increased earnings for the month of October of $123,644. The St. Paul Road makes an extraordinary showing, its increase in earnings for the month over the corresponding period one year ago amounting to $860,985. The Denver and Rio Grande reports an increase of $64,300 for October, and other roads that are able to show increased earnings for last month are: Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, $229,216; Mobile and Ohio, $58,284; Lake Erie and Western, $38,350, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $17,000. The Wabash Railway shows for the fourth week of October alone an increase of nearly $50,000.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CITY VOTE.

There are certain peculiarities about the vote in this city on Tuesday which only need to be pointed out to make their significance manifest.

Judging by the usual proportion of the votes cast to the voters registered, there were this year about 10,000 more than the customary ratio who concluded, after being registered, that they would not vote. These were "silent voters." Then, the total vote for the two leading candidates for any one of the local offices was about 15,000 less than that for the two leading candidates for any State office. That is to say, the Tammany and fusion vote combined was 15,000 less than the Democratic and Republican vote combined. Last year the total vote for city candidates was larger than that for State candidates.

The vote for KING for Secretary of State was greater by about 4,000 than the combined vote for HILL and WHEELER last year, while the vote for PALMER was less by 27,000 than last year's vote for MORTON. The increase in the Tammany vote this year over that of last year is only a thousand or two, notwithstanding the many reasons that could be easily given for expecting a much larger increase, while the fusion vote was more than 50,000 under the union vote of a year ago.

Whatever else they may mean, these figures reflect a good deal more positive dissatisfaction than mere indifference. People who feel indifferent do not take the trouble to register, but most of those who are registered and fail to vote are dissatisfied with the choice presented. People who are indifferent and still vote, do not cut or mix their tickets. Those who do this are dissatisfied with nominations.

Nobody can tell exactly why the 10,000 more than usual who staid away from the polls on Tuesday did so, but evidently they had no desire to vote either the Tammany ticket or the fusion ticket, and felt that it was useless to vote any other. Those who went to the polls and voted for State officers and not for local officers must have had positive objection to voting either the Tammany or fusion ticket, while most of them did not care to be counted for any other. Evidently the real uncompromising "good city government" vote was mostly "silent," and it apparently numbered a good many thousands.

There were at least 40,000 persons in the city qualified to vote who did not register. There were nearly 40,000 more registered who did not vote. Of those who voted, not far from 20,000 failed to cast their ballots for either the Tammany or the fusion ticket, and probably not less than 30,000 votes that went to the Tammany ticket were not those of real Tammany supporters. A voting force sufficient for almost any purpose, if properly aroused and directed, is revealed in these figures.

What has happened, or, rather, what is happening, down in Cuba? It has been several weeks now since the telegraph operators at Havana won a great battle over the rebels. Apparently the Spanish officials are offended because their yarns had no effect on public opinion here or in Europe, and have resolved upon a policy of haughty silence as well as of stern inaction. This, while more consistent, is not so picturesque, and will, therefore, be gently regretted by a good many people. The spectacle of an enormous Royalist army, steadily retreating westward before a constantly defeated handful of saddle-colored bandits, was so amusing that the sudden drawing of a veil over it seems gratuitously unkind.

Among other results of the election in Massachusetts was the defeat, by a majority of 77,000, of the proposition to extend suffrage rights in all municipal matters to women. Curiously enough, both the advocates and the opponents of the change are elected, the latter because the verdict is in their favor, the former because they polled a vote of 107,000, which is more than they expected to show. Since each side is happy, it would be unkind for outsiders to throw a gloom over the scene by pointing out which party is rejoicing without reason. And, anyhow, to decide the matter might be somewhat difficult.

Too high commendation could not be given the Booksellers' League for having undertaken the task of impressing upon the clerks employed in book stores the fact that the wares they sell are not quite like other kinds of merchandise. These employés have always been a courteous and well intentioned class, but the singular unanimity with which they have refrained from learning anything about books, except their prices, has excited much sorrow and occasional indignation. The salesman of calico, or of sardines, or of canned coon, or of locomotives—in short, of anything except books, is almost invariably an expert who can, when he will, give the possible purchaser much accurate and valuable information, but the purveyor of literature has usually shown but slight knowledge of the goods he deals in, and such knowledge as he had was, in nineteen cases out of twenty, entirely disconnected with facts. Of course, this is all wrong; it is also extremely stupid, and if the Booksellers' League succeeds, by means of lectures or otherwise, in getting these young men and women to take a personal interest in books, fervent gratitude will be both deserved and won by it from the public.

The plea of insanity, offered by the counsel of an experienced and successful "green goods" operator, will be difficult to maintain. In that game it is the victim, not the victimizer, who should seek in mental weakness for a palliation of his misbehavior.

Carlyle's Amenities.

From Notes and Queries.

Carlyle had his flings against science, but they were not very virulent; nevertheless, in regard to literature, he placed himself in the positon of the ill bird that fouled its own nest, as witness the following amenities: Keats is "curried dead dog" (whatever that may mean;) Shelley is "a ghastly object;" Coleridge, "a puffy, obstructed-looking old man, talking in a maudlin sleep an infinite deal of nothing;" Lamb, "a puir cratur, with a thin streak of Cockney wit, nothing humorous but his dress;" Walter Scott, "a toothless retailer of old wives' fables;" Brougham, "an eternal grinder of commonplace;" Wordsworth, "stooping to extract a spiritual catsup from mushrooms that were little better than toadstools;" Sir Robert Peel, "a plausible fox;" J. W. Croker, "an unhanged hound;" Lord John Russell, "a turnspit of good pedigree;" Lord Melbourne, "a monkey."

WARNER MILLER ON THE RESULT

Not Looking for Anything Save Republican Party Success, He Says—His Prediction for Presidential Year.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller talked about the election at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

It was suggested that some of his friends were talking of him as a probable successor to Senator Hill. To this Mr. Miller said: "I am not in the contest for anything, always excepting the success of the Republican Party in the State and Nation."

Speaking of the result of the election, he said:

"It has given the Republican Party full scope to mature and shape its policies with the certainty of a Republican majority in the Legislature.

"The result in the other States is peculiarly gratifying. It shows that the vast army of workingmen who voted against Harrison last time have regained their judgment and now see that their hope of prosperity lies in the Republican Party. They are back in the Republican fold to stay. They have realized the folly of disturbing the economic policy under which they and the country prospered. In the blight which followed their heedless change they realized either low wages or no wages at all.

"The Republican Party has regained both branches of Congress. After March 4 next Republican Senators will occupy the chairs now filled by five Democrats, and two new Republicans will come from Utah. That will give a commanding majority. The policy of the legislative branch will probably be to mature and enact such fiscal legislation as will bring the revenue of the Treasury up to meeting the expenses, with a margin for surplus. Mr. Cleveland will then have the full responsibility of approving it.

"The results have assured the return of the Republican Party to full control in the Nation after March 4, 1897. The election of a Republican President is as certain as anything in the future can be. This will give to business and manufactures the assurance that no legislation calculated to disturb trade or commerce will be possible for at least six years. With this assurance, we may look for a tide of general prosperity, which will rise all the more irresistibly from its having been partially obstructed by the uncertainty of the political outlook."

Thomas C. Platt was still adhering to his determination not to talk about the result in this city.

"The result in the State was glorious," he said, "and that was what I was interested in particularly."

Lord Wolseley.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The new Commander in Chief will, no doubt, be invested with large powers, and will not shrink from using them. Not the least hopeful of the many anticipations encouraged by Lord Wolseley's appointment is that he will undertake to select, and this in the most fearless, independent manner. He has the courage of his opinions, and withal the strongest sense of duty, with a gift of penetration into character which amounts to genius. The best proof of this, if proof were needed, has been his unerring choice of his lieutenants and assistants throughout his distinguished career. The best men in the army, the most noted, many who have since risen to great distinction, made their first mark on Lord Wolseley's staff or under his orders.

There was at one time a very erroneous impression abroad, and it has indeed been revived recently, that Lord Wolseley was the centre of a narrow clique, the so-called "ring" which monopolized the good things of the profession, and outside which no one, however capable, could hope to make his way. If clique there was, it embraced the whole army; the ring was a wide, ever-widening circle, which drew constantly within it the choicest spirits of the service. Nothing is more certain than that Lord Wolseley has always been keenly on the lookout for the best ability, and has been prompt to recognize, eager to utilize it, not for himself alone, but in the best interests of the State.

Another mistaken idea is that the new Commander in Chief is not in touch, not in close sympathy, with the army at large. No one knows it better, more intimately, has clearer ideas of what is best for it, a deeper and more abiding affection for it and for his comrades of all ranks, high and low. Any doubt on this head has been completely removed during the period of his Irish command, now approaching its close. Lord Wolseley has shown in the most substantial manner that he is before everything the soldier's friend. Officers generally have found, possibly to their surprise, that his knowledge of them is much deeper than a passing acquaintance, and none who are worth it, none who are keen and capable, will fail to be duly appreciated by him.

Former European Lions.

From The Spectator.

The best authority for the ancient haunts of the European lions in the gossipping traveler Pausanias. This natural history note is imbedded in a long catalogue of the trophies and records of athletic victories at the Olympian games, which he saw in the great temple on the plains of Elis. There stood a monument to Polydamas.

"He was the strongest man of our days," says Pausanias; "stronger than any man except those who have always been considered as gods and heroes. Among other feats, he imitated Hercules by killing a lion, unarmed. The mountain region of Thrace," he adds, "south of the river Nestus, which flows through the territory of the Alderites, produces many other large wild animals, and also lions. So many are bred there, that in ancient days they attacked the camels of Xerxes's army, (when marching to attack Greece,) and killed numbers of them. These lions especially frequent the district below Mount Olympus, one side of which is in Thrace and the other in Macedonia; and it was on this very mountain that Polydamas killed a large and very fierce lion."

Though the lion has disappeared, the other three carnivorous creatures most frequently mentioned by classical writers, the bear, the wolf, and the lynx, are still inhabitants of Europe, and are found from the arctic circle to the shores of Southern Spain. Of these the lynx seems to be about to disappear from the Swiss forests, but is still common in Spain, Portugal, the Carpathians, and the Swedish woods. It can hardly be classed as dangerous, except that, like the cat, its habit is to sit perfectly still if discovered, and if wounded to spring straight at the aggressor's head.

An Easy Welsh Name.

From Bouchier's Annual.

"Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgerchwyrnbwllgogerchwyrnbwlllllandisiliogogogoch. It is the first station in Anglesea past the Menai Bridge. Like all old place-names, it is of a descriptive character. The first part, Llanfairpwllgwingyll, is probably the correct name of the place, and means "Saint Mary's white hazel pool;" the church being dedicated to St. Mary, and doubtless stood by a pool shaded with white hazel. The latter portion seems to have been the addition of some Cambrian humorist. The Times Commissioner, in 1843, was making inquiries during the "Rebecca's daughters" riots, and on asking the name of this place received the entire length for answer, which, however, is good Welsh and equally descriptive, meaning "very near the raging whirlpool by Llandisilio and the red, rocky islet of Gogo."

The 40,000 Stay-at-Homes.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There seems to be some variety of opinion about the cause of Tammany's success.

In an address of the Good Government Clubs, issued about two weeks ago and printed in your paper, they told how 50,000 people had rebuked the People's Municipal League by staying away from the polls on election day, and prophesied a similar fate for the Fifty's ticket. That prophecy has been fulfilled, and 40,000 registered voters have, by refusing to vote, censured the "fusion" ticket. Its own weakness was the cause of its defeat, and those who continue to revile the 1,500 Goo Goos are on a level with savages who mutilate the bodies of their dead foes. No honest man can doubt the Goo Goos' sincerity, and few sane men, in view of the result of the election, can blame the Goo Goos for not supporting the "deal-and-dicker" ticket, whose defeat they foresaw with such remarkable accuracy.

The trick of giving the city to Platt to save it from Croker failed again this year for about the fortieth time.

The only thing that can save the city from the bosses is a non-partisan city party.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1895. ANTI-BOSS.

TACTICS OF INSURGENTS

Gomez Advances to Santa Clara, Maceo Through Puerto Principe.

ROSABEL DEFEATS RUEN AND GIL

Arrests Made at Guantanamo—Spanish Minister Denies that Martinez Campos Advises Cuban Autonomy.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Heraldo from Havana says that the insurgent leader, Maximo Gomez, at the head of a large force of rebels, is advancing upon Santa Clara, while the leader, Maceo, with his command, is making his way through the Province of Puerto Principe. These movements of the insurgents are causing great anxiety to the Spanish authorities.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that the Government troops under Rosabel have had two battles with a band of two hundred rebels under the leaders Ruen and Gil, at Baiquiri and Vega Grande, killing two men and wounding five of the enemy, and capturing a quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions. The Government loss was two men wounded.

Advices from Guantanamo say that several persons have been arrested there in connection with the rebellion. Capt. Ros has routed and dispersed a band of 150 rebels in the vicinity of Yateras. The rebels left three dead on the field.

A dispatch from Holguin says a band of rebels under Miro attacked a small column of Spanish troops, marching from San Andres to Los Alfonsos. The rebels were repulsed and four of them seriously wounded. It is asserted that many of this band surrendered as the result of the fight.

A dispatch from Santa Clara states that the Government troops under Col. Molina had an engagement Tuesday with rebel bands numbering about 1,000 men, under Lacret, Perez, Nunez, and Pino, at Rincon Hondo, in the Cienfuegos district.

The fighting lasted four hours. The troops made a bayonet charge and captured the rebel camp, fifty horses, arms, and ammunition. Thirty rebels were killed. The Government loss was eight killed, including an officer, and fourteen wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, brands as clumsy forgeries two alleged cable dispatches under a Paris date line, purporting to be authentic translations of official dispatches between Gen. Martinez Campos at Havana, and the Ministry of Colonies in Spain, which state that Campos is urging the autonomy of Cuba to obviate the immediate recognition of belligerency by the United States, and that Spain's reply to that suggestion is under consideration.

The Minister declares these to be too absurd to deceive any one with the slightest knowledge of affairs. He adds that most of this kind of misinformation is published on Thursdays, because the Cuban headquarters in New-York have chosen Wednesday as a special day for inventing news.

KAISER AND HIS RECRUITS.

What He Expects for the Special Honor of Serving Under His Eyes.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The ceremony of swearing in a large number of recruits to be attached to the Berlin, Spandau, Lichterfelde, and Charlottenburg garrisons, took place this morning. The recruits were assembled at 10:45 o'clock in front of the Castle, forming an open square facing an altar decorated with military emblems and flagstaffs, and flanked with cannons, around which were wound leaves of ivy. All the soldiers were on foot, without arms, in parade dress.

The Emperor rode from the Castle gate at 11 o'clock, followed by all the colors of the Gardes du Corps, with a band of music, into the square. As he entered the square the Emperor saluted the soldiers by brigades with "Good morning, recruits," the brigades answering "Good morning, your Majesty." The Emperor then took his position on the right flank of the altar, when a Protestant field chaplain delivered a sermon, after which a sermon was preached by a Catholic field chaplain. Both sermons were brief. The oath was then administered to the recruits, and the Kaiser took a position in front of the colors and addressed them. His Majesty said:

"You have sworn allegiance to me, and become partakers of the honor of wearing the King's coat. It is a special honor to serve in my guards, and be under my eyes, and for this you must be prepared to sever all family ties and be prepared at any moment to obey my call. The recruits this year ought to be full of the memory of the great year when, under the eyes of my grandfather and my noble father, your brothers fulfilled their most extreme duty. As they fought for honor, so must you. If tempters approach you, resent their advances. They are unworthy of you. Be confident that all that is done is for the best, and show yourselves to be my true and dutiful guards, at home or abroad, in service or out of service."

At the conclusion of the Kaiser's remarks the Gardes du Corps called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were given. The band then played "Heil dir Siegerkranz," and the Emperor went back to the Castle, followed by the guards and the band.

OVATION TO A THEATRE MANAGER.

George Alexander Was a Victim of the London Policeman's Perjury.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—George Alexander, the manager of St. James's Theatre, reopened that place of amusement to-night with a revival of "Liberty Hall," written by R. C. Carton. The audience emphasized the universal condemnation of Mr. Alexander's recent treatment by the police and a Magistrate. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested, the people standing and cheering until they were hoarse.

So great was the uproar that the play had to be stopped. Mr. Alexander was called before the curtain several times during every act. The audience lingered long at the conclusion of the performance, cheering and shouting congratulations upon him.

Mr. Alexander was arrested a few days ago on a charge of disorderly conduct, the complainant being a dissolute woman. Mr. Alexander declared in court that the only ground for the charge was that he had given the woman half a crown out of charity when she told him she was starving. He was discharged.

According to Mr. Alexander's statement the police treated him with some roughness and refused to investigate his bona fides. This was not denied. The Magistrate was markedly inclined to trust a single policeman's word, only supported by the evidence of a dissolute woman. It is a notorious fact that such women do not dare to contradict a policeman.

The Magistrate in dismissing the case said he would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and bound the woman over for good behavior. The press expressed sympathy with Mr. Alexander, all the circumstances pointing to his innocence.

Among those present at to-night's performance, was Justice Jeune, of the High Court of Justice, and his wife, who shared a box with Mr. Alexander's wife.

Hodgkin Prize Paid in London.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary to the United States Embassy, has presented to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey the check of the embassy for $10,000, being the Hodgkin prize, awarded by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington for their discovery of new properties in the atmosphere. The recipients of the prize have written a letter of thanks to the Smithsonian Institution.

Ottoman Bank's Plight Relieved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Porte has relieved for thirty days the Ottoman Bank of its obligation to give gold for notes. This is to allow of the arrival and re-coinage of specie that is now on its way here. The consensus of opinion is that the financial trouble is over.

ANTI-SEMITES OF VIENNA ANGRY

Resolutions to Re-elect Dr. Lueger Which Will Entail Dissolution of Council—Treasonable Talk.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Emperor's refusal to sanction the election of Dr. Lueger, as Burgomaster of this city, has furiously excited the Anti-Semites, who openly denounce his Majesty in the cafés and elsewhere in a manner that puts them in danger of being arrested for treason.

Ninety-three Anti-Semite members of the City Council declare that they are resolved to again elect Dr. Lueger, in which case Count Badeni, the Prime Minister, will immediately dissolve the Council.

PHYLLOXERA RAVAGES ITALY.

Sicily Has Suffered Greatly, and the Infection Is Spreading.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Consul Seymour writes to the Department of State from Palermo that the "phylloxera," or vine pest, has struck twenty-six provinces of Italy, destroying vineyards aggregating 285,845 acres, and that on account of it other vineyards, aggregating 188,345 acres, are on the way to destruction.

Sicily has suffered more, the damage there being estimated at 240,000 acres destroyed, indicating a loss of $4,000,000 a year in wages alone. The damage done in Sicily by the pest during the past three years is placed at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The infection, the report states, is spreading.

Death of Third Baron Bolton.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Baron Bolton died today at Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire.

William Henry Orde-Powlett, the third Baron Bolton, was born Feb. 24, 1818. He succeeded his uncle, the second Baron, in 1850. In 1844 he married Letitia, daughter of the late Col. Crawford. She died in 1882. The title now falls to Baron Bolton's eldest son, William Thomas, who was born in 1845, and who, in 1868, married Lady Algitha, eldest daughter of the ninth Earl of Scarbrough.

Madagascar Consideration Deferred.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day and voted to defer consideration of the interpellation regarding the French campaign in Madagascar until the House should be in possession of the complete reports of Gen. Duchesne, commanding the French expedition against the Hovas, after which the Chamber adjourned until Saturday.

Socialist Deputy Sentenced to Jail.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Herr Luetgenau, Socialist, who was yesterday elected to membership in the Reichstag for Dortmund, was to-day sentenced to five months' imprisonment for publishing an article insulting the Emperor in the Dortmund Arbeiter Zeitung, of which he is editor.

Prince of Denmark in London.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Prince Charles of Denmark, who is betrothed to Princess Maud of Wales, arrived in the Thames on the Danish cruiser Fyen this morning, and came ashore. He intends to visit the Danish West Indies before returning to Copenhagen.

Seventeen Sealing Vessels Seized.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a dispatch from Vladivostock, saying that the Russian warship Yakut has captured seventeen foreign sealing vessels, with a number of carcasses aboard, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Board of Trade October Returns.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for October show an increase for the month in imports of £1,190,000, and an increase in exports of £1,680,000, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

Timothy Healy Replaced by Davitt.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Irish National League of Great Britain held a meeting this afternoon and removed the name of Timothy Healy from their Executive Committee, substituting Michael Davitt's therefor.

Credit Foncier Director Replaced.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—M. Delabeyrie, Director of the Caisse des Dépots, has been appointed Director of the Crédit Foncier, displacing M. Christophle.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. William Hamilton Harris.

Col. William Hamilton Harris, who has for many years been a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, died in Genoa, Italy, Wednesday. He was the son of the late Ira Harris, who was Senator from New-York from 1861 to 1867.

Col. Harris was graduated from West Point in 1861, and immediately assigned to duty as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance at Washington, where he drilled the recruits as they arrived. At the first battle of Bull Run he commanded a section of artillery, and when the Merrimac made her raid he was in command of a battery at Hampton Roads. He saw active service in the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and in 1863 was promoted to be a Captain and was made Chief of Ordnance of the Ninth Army Corps.

He served as Aide de Camp in the Wilderness, and was also in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, both actions, and the affair of the Mine, at Petersburg. He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for bravery in August, 1864. Col. Harris was in command at several arsenals from the close of the war until September, 1870, when he resigned.

Col. Harris became soon after leaving the army Secretary and manager of the Decatur Rolling Mill. He then went to the Kansas Rolling Mill Company as its President, and at the same time was Treasurer of the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern Railroad Company. His next connection was made in 1881, when he was elected President of the Bucyrus Shovel and Dredge Company. He was for several years connected with the drainage enterprises in the Valley of Mexico.

Dr. Arthur Du Berceau.

Dr. Arthur Du Berceau died Tuesday at 118 West Twenty-seventh Street. The doctor was a native of France and came to this country forty years ago. He had for many years an office in Twelfth Street, and a large practice, particularly among his fellow-countrymen.

He married in this country, but his wife died nearly twenty- years ago. Dr. Du Berceau leaves one son, who is also a physician, and is connected with one of the hospitals. The funeral services will be held at the undertaking rooms 26 Mulberry Street at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George B. Sherman, one of the leading citizens of Port Henry, N. Y., and an extensive property holder in Saratoga, died at the former place Wednesday, aged about seventy years. He was probably the wealthiest man in Northern New-York, being rated as worth $9,000,000. For many years he had been President of the Port Henry First National Bank, and also a Director of the Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga. He was also a member of the firm of Sherman, Witherbee & Co., iron manufacturers, of Port Henry. Charles Judd, teller of the Port Henry Bank, committed suicide by drowning Tuesday, and this is thought by many to have hastened Mr. Sherman's death.

—Frederick A. Baldwin died in his home, 229 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday. He was born in this city in 1827. When he was two years old his parents moved to Brooklyn. He became a member of the Fourteenth Regiment in 1860, and during the war was brevetted Major for gallant conduct. He retired from business in 1885. He leaves a wife and three sons.

—Otto Schupphaus, Chief Clerk in Justice Goetting's Court, Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, died in Liberty, N. Y., yesterday. He had been ill with consumption for a long time. He was thirty years old, and was formerly a newspaper reporter. The funeral services will be held in his home, in Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn. He was not married.

Dr. A. D. Putnam, probably the oldest active dentist in Vermont, if not in the United States, died at Brattlesborough, Vt., yesterday of heart trouble, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Sharon, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1818.

NEED ASSEMBLY LEADER

Will Be Hard to Find the Equal of Danforth E. Ainsworth.

HAMILTON FISH HAS NOT BEEN IDLE

S. Fred Nixon and James M. E. O'Grady Have Also Been Figuring on Chances of Capturing the Speakership.

When the Assembly meets this Winter, the Republican majority will find it has lost its leader on the floor. Danforth E. Ainsworth, "the little man from Oswego," Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, quick at parliamentary repartee and tireless as a bee, will not be there.

It will be hard to find his equal, in many

Hamilton Fish,
Who Says He Expects to be Re-elected Speaker.

essential points, among those Republicans who have been sent back.

Hamilton Fish has not been asleep during the campaign, and evidences have been coming to the surface that he has a considerable boom for the Speakership already under way.

S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads last session, and James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, Chairman of the Cities Committee last session, have been on the watch for supporters, if events should by any possibility so shape themselves that they might enter the lists for the Speakership.

The possibility that Mr. Fish might fail to be re-elected in Putnam County was the one incident which would have given vigor to a contest by O'Grady or Nixon.

Mr. O'Grady has kept himself well informed as to the sentiments of Republican legislative candidates. It is expected that

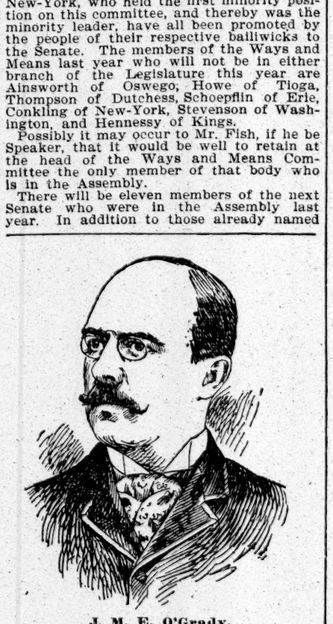
S. Fred Nixon,
Who May Be Republican Leader on the Assembly Floor.

he will transfer whatever claim to a Speakership "boom" he may have had last Monday to the interests of Mr. Fish. Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Fish are on such good terms politically that the former would be willing to help him, on a winning fight. Mr. Fish might reciprocate by giving Mr. O'Grady proper recognition on the committees. If Mr. Fish is Speaker, both Mr. Nixon and Mr. O'Grady will have prominent places on the important committees.

It happens that Mr. O'Grady is the only member of the Ways and Means Committee of the last session who will be in the Assembly next Winter. Mr. Malby of St. Lawrence, who had the second place last year; E. C. Stewart of Tompkins, who was then a member, and Samuel J. Foley of New-York, who held the first minority position on this committee, and thereby was the minority leader, have all been promoted by the people of their respective bailiwicks to the Senate. The members of the Ways and Means last year who will not be either branch of the Legislature this year are Ainsworth of Oswego, Howe of Tioga, Thompson of Dutchess, Schoepflin of Erie, Conkling of New-York, Stevenson of Washington, and Hennessy of Kings.

Possibly it may occur to Mr. Fish, if he be Speaker, that it would be well to retain at the head of the Ways and Means Committee the only member of that body who is in the Assembly.

There will be eleven members of the next Senate who were in the Assembly last year. In addition to those already named



J. M. E. O'Grady,
The Only Member of Last Year's Ways and Means Committee Re-elected.

there are J. Irving Burns of Westchester, Richard Higbie of Suffolk, Frank D. Pavey of New-York, Simon Seibert of Erie, Albert A. Wray, Julius L. Wieman, and Frank Gallagher of Kings, and Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga.

Henry Hoops and William Halpin (Rep.) of New-York, who were in the Assembly last Winter, were Senatorial candidates this year and were defeated.

Have Settled Their Differences.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—As a result of a compromise between the parties interested, an agreement has been effected by which the American Distributing Company will use nearly all of the product of the American Spirits Distilling Company, operating one plant themselves at Terre Haute. The officials of the two companies finished their business here to-day. All rebate matters have been settled and no further trouble is anticipated. The Western Distributors will meet in this town to-morrow.

Went Aground near Execution Rock.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 7.—The steamer City of Bridgeport of the Central Vermont Line, which arrived to-night, passed the steamer Doris of the same line aground on a sand bar near Execution Rock. The Doris floated at high tide. She is bound for New-York. The City of Worcester from New-York arrived nineteen hours late, her delay being due to the fog.

TOTAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The following table shows the total vote, by counties, for the Democratic and Republican candidates for State offices and Judge of the Court of Appeals and on the canal amendment:

	Secretary of State.		—Controller.—		—Treasurer.—		—Att. General.—		State Engineer and Surveyor.		Judge Court Appeals.			
	King, (Dem.)	Palmer, (Rep.)	Judson, (Dem.)	Roberts, (Rep.)	Dow, (Dem.)	Colvin, (Rep.)	Chase, (Dem.)	Hancock, (Rep.)	Stuart, (Dem.)	Adams, (Rep.)	Teller, (Dem.)	Martin, (Rep.)	Canal For.	Amend't. Against.
Albany	18,360	19,016	18,345	19,020	18,400	19,000	18,600	18,700	18,450	18,900	18,456	18,915	.....	.....
Allegany	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,164	2,124	5,167	1,672	5,652
Broome	4,137	6,841	4,106	6,890	4,114	6,872	4,093	6,891	4,111	6,873	3,950	7,056	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	2,765	6,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	4,205	7,025	4,164	7,093	4,205	7,024	4,182	7,036	4,216	7,804	4,686	7,328	4,871	6,531
Chautauqua	3,086	9,467	3,021	9,497	3,081	9,461	3,042	9,457	3,046	9,449	3,031	9,462	4,094	7,810
Chemung	5,023	5,386	5,086	5,329	5,001	5,368	5,008	5,400	4,991	5,433	4,999	5,403	.....	.....
Chenango	2,874	5,192	2,860	5,188	2,872	5,177	2,855	5,194	2,871	5,177	2,863	5,192	2,273	4,836
Clinton	2,064	4,573	2,056	4,579	2,060	4,585	2,080	4,564	2,071	4,571	2,074	4,572	2,084	1,882
Columbia	4,732	5,212	4,764	5,207	4,770	5,204	4,766	5,209	4,761	5,212	4,781	5,198	.....	.....
Cortland	1,612	3,740	1,601	3,746	1,610	3,737	1,600	3,744	1,615	3,730	1,589	3,759	1,455	3,237
Delaware	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	2,984	5,549
Dutchess	6,742	9,183	6,852	9,141	6,966	9,144	6,848	9,146	6,968	9,144	5,720	9,103	5,282	6,235
Erie	21,559	33,930	20,535	34,963	21,607	34,046	21,548	34,085	21,694	33,909	21,613	33,937	.....	.....
Essex	1,275	3,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,765	4,698	1,764	4,696	1,760	4,696	1,754	4,695	1,761	4,693	1,761	4,691	737	4,683
Fulton and Hamilton	3,558	5,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	1,753	3,637	1,766	3,603	1,763	3,618	1,745	3,627	1,769	3,630	1,753	3,611	4,371	5,840
Greene	3,423	3,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824	3,419
Herkimer	4,178	6,393	4,185	6,388	4,166	6,389	4,172	6,400	4,176	6,385	4,166	6,408	3,130	829
Jefferson	5,404	9,004	5,096	9,009	5,490	9,015	5,390	9,010	5,402	9,003	5,397	9,014	2,420	3,543
Kings	81,893	75,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	2,453	3,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	4,450
Livingston	2,237	3,919	2,233	3,910	2,231	3,910	2,223	3,915	2,228	3,915	2,223	3,908	.....	.....
Madison	2,599	5,617	2,586	5,702	2,588	5,699	2,578	5,709	2,586	5,662	2,619	5,643	2,074	4,907
Monroe	12,228	20,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,114	8,964
Montgomery	4,538	5,809	4,558	5,789	4,537	5,816	4,546	5,798	4,536	5,807	4,553	5,790	.....	.....
New-York	136,821	95,130	134,046	95,617	128,674	90,158	132,624	91,338	.....	.....	128,827	89,977	.....	.....
Niagara	5,139	6,983	5,742	6,979	5,140	6,982	5,144	6,978	5,145	6,977	5,148	6,976	.....	.....
Oneida	11,634	14,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,471	13,325	12,490	13,385	.....	.....
Onondaga	12,862	17,216	12,959	17,344	12,929	17,413	12,046	18,552	14,793	15,707	13,246	17,225	8,018	9,214
Ontario	4,100	6,107	4,098	6,106	4,090	6,078	4,011	6,083	4,109	6,095	4,105	6,069	2,701	4,709
Orange	7,513	10,965	7,503	11,033	7,507	11,015	7,507	11,009	8,400	11,016	7,507	11,010	7077	6,438
Orleans	2,368	4,040	2,380	4,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	4,850	9,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	4,644	6,808	4,646	6,632	4,683	6,633	4,654	6,552	4,650	6,657	4,630	6,677	.....	.....
Putnam	1,132	2,071	1,129	2,072	1,131	2,071	1,131	2,071	1,130	2,073	1,131	2,070	957	1,066
Queens	11,881	11,207	12,378	10,668	12,596	10,725	12,680	10,651	12,574	10,620	11,385	11,139	.....	.....
Rensselaer	13,394	14,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	4,725	3,798	4,528	3,806	4,725	3,799	4,722	3,791	4,722	3,796	4,720	3,777	4,509	756
Rockland	3,024	3,238	3,003	3,236	3,048	3,228	3,044	3,237	3,052	3,228	3,040	3,232	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	3,421	11,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	4,613	7,696	4,630	7,587	4,565	7,634	4,607	7,592	4,594	7,599	4,610	7,641	6,325	4,176
Schenectady	2,743	3,606	2,723	3,601	2,743	3,604	2,179	3,613	2,722	3,604	2,730	3,602	.....	.....
Schoharie	4,230	3,629	4,005	3,627	4,829	3,300	4,196	3,633	4,196	3,682	4,237	3,632	.....	.....
Schuyler	1,368	2,342	1,368	2,342	1,368	2,342	1,368	2,342	1,368	2,342	1,368	2,342	.....	.....
Seneca	2,829	2,977	2,808	3,001	2,810	2,972	2,804	2,974	2,820	2,969	2,822	2,923	.....	.....
Steuben	4,879	9,152	4,872	9,137	4,870	9,139	4,871	9,138	4,871	9,138	4,871	9,139	3,687	9,011
Suffolk	4,064	6,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750	2,369
Sullivan	2,877	3,654	2,878	3,645	2,884	3,643	2,881	3,643	2,881	3,441	2,882	3,645	.....	.....
Tioga	1,858	3,835	1,862	3,819	1,859	3,820	1,864	3,820	1,863	3,823	1,860	3,823	884	4,714
Tompkins	2,625	4,122	2,612	4,118	2,618	4,110	2,620	4,112	2,613	4,119	1,599	4,135	.....	.....
Ulster	7,535	9,591	7,549	9,576	7,549	9,576	7,552	9,590	7,549	9,576	7,549	9,577	11,798	864
Warren	1,885	3,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2,971	7,165	.....	.....	.....	2,039	7,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,979	3,377
Wayne	3,125	6,119	3,163	6,125	3,160	6,134	3,159	6,138	3,158	6,134	3,161	6,135	.....	.....
Westchester	11,891	13,758	11,911	13,635	11,809	13,696	11,919	13,747	12,045	13,762	12,032	13,705	9,076	2,629
Wyoming	1,627	4,069	1,628	4,079	1,629	4,073	1,621	4,067	1,626	4,072	1,629	4,071	1,162	4,577
Yates	1,193	2,815	1,198	2,809	1,195	2,808	1,192	2,807	1,192	2,809	1,195	2,808	879	3,082
Total	499,914	591,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For Secretary of State, Palmer's plurality, 91,904.

The returns of the vote for State officers in New-York is still far from complete. The result on Secretary of State, as given in the table prepared for the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is largely official. Where such returns could not be had, semi-official, but trustworthy, figures have been used, and further returns will probably make very little variation.

On the other State offices, complete figures cannot yet be given, but those that are presented show that there will be no large variation in any case from the vote cast for the heads of the ticket. From some of the counties, as will be seen, no returns have yet been received on any but Secretary of State, and it will probably be several days before the count is completed. In New-York County no vote is yet obtainable on Engineer and Surveyor. In Kings County only that for Secretary of State can be had.

PISTOL QUICKER THAN KNIFE

Murello and Storetti Agreed to Fight with Fists—Changed Plan and Murello Is Dying.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Salvator Murello, a barber, twenty-six years old, of 339 East Eleventh Street, New-York, and Frank Storetti, twenty-five years old, of 507 East Eleventh Street, New-York, came here this evening to settle, with a duel of fists, a quarrel about a woman.

The plan was changed at the last minute, and Murello with a knife was not as quick as Storetti with a pistol. Murello is dying in the City Hospital. Storetti has fled.

William Broadmeadow and George E. Bond, newsboys, who were on their way home, shortly after 6 o'clock, saw the two men in an open lot quarreling. The men were talking loudly and gesticulating wildly. The boys stopped to look at them. Suddenly Murello took a knife from his pocket. Before he had time to use it Storetti fired three shots at him. As the third shot was fired, Murello fell, and Storetti ran toward De Kalb Avenue, and thence across the meadows.

Bond and Broadmeadow gave an alarm, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital. There it was found that two of the shots had taken effect, one in the left leg, the other in the abdomen. The latter wound was pronounced fatal.

Murello's ante-mortem statement was taken by Police Inspector Lange. The wounded man said he and Storetto had quarreled about a woman. In order to settle the matter they came to this city to fight. It was not to be a duel, but a fight with fists. They went to the vacant lot where the affray occurred, and there, Murello says, disputing the statement of the boys, that after a few words Storetto drew a knife and pistol and shot him. Then, he said, Storetto threw the knife away and ran. A policeman was sent to New-York to look for Storetto. Another policeman went to the scene of the affray and found the knife, but not the pistol.

Unless the boys Broadmeadow and Bond are mistaken as to the exact point in the meadow where the men stood, and the direction in which Storetto ran, the police say he could not have thrown the knife where it was found. The police believe the boys' story, that one of the men had the knife, the other the pistol.

Soretti was arrested early this morning in his home.

Shipping Ducks' Eggs. China.

From Chambers's Journal.

Consul Scott, in a recent report upon the trade of the Chinese town of Swatow, remarks upon the fact that eleven million fresh eggs figure among the exports. But he tells us that all are certainly not fresh, for it is the custom to ship ducks' eggs which have been incubated to within a few days of hatching. These eggs are brought on board the steamers, packed in shallow baskets, with layers of soft Chinese paper between and around them. The baskets are placed about the deck, swung to the awning supports, and occasionally are put in position near the boilers, but as a rule the heat of the climate is quite sufficient to complete the hatching of the eggs. It therefore comes about that at the end of the voyage young ducks are landed at Singapore or Bangkok in lieu of the eggs which originally formed part of the cargo. As a rule the birds come to no harm, but on the contrary exhibit quite a thriving appearance.

Anniversary of the Co-operato.

The anniversary of the founding of the Co-operato, a co-operative home for self-respecting, self-supporting girls, with small salaries, was held last night in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. The Co-operato was established by the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson.

William F. Wardwell presided. Mrs. Charles R. Starr spoke of the Rev. Mr. Wilson's work for the home. We had often used his salary, she said, for the immediate expense.

While the home has been run heretofore solely by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, it will now be under the control of Theodore B. Starr, William F. Wardwell, John S. Huyler, Mrs. T. C. Oakley, Mrs. Mary King, Mrs. William T. Stewart, Mrs. H. S. Stoddard, and Mrs. Starr.

Cannot Cross D., L. and W. Tracks.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7.—The Consolidated Traction Company petitioned the Board of Freeholders, May 22, for permission to elevate its track over the old highway from Newark Avenue to Harrison, in order that it might cross the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The board to-day denied the petition on the ground that the elevated tracks would interfere with the ordinary traffic of the road, and as the road is a public highway, the public rights should not be interfered with any more than is actually necessary for the practical working of the electric railroad.

Buys a Gold Brick and Kills Himself.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, Nov. 7.—William Kunkle, a wealthy farmer near here, was swindled out of $1,500 to-day by two men with a gold brick. Kunkle confided to a number of friends here that he had made a big investment. When, later, it dawned on him that he had been defrauded, he bought a revolver, and, going to the railroad station, shot himself through the mouth. He lived fifteen minutes.

A Heavy Judgment.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 7.—F. M. Threadgill of this city six months ago won a suit against the United States Express Company involving over $50,000. The time for taking an appeal has expired, and, as no appeal has been taken, the judgment is irreversible. Mr. Threadgill will get between $55,000 and $60,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Horace Dodge's planing mill burned. Loss, to Mr. Dadge, $10,000; to Brown & Ives estate, $45,000.

WRONG MAN SENT TO JAIL

Locked Up for a Robbery That He Did Not Commit.

REAL THIEF MAKES A CONFESSION

Detectives Run Down a Gang That Has Been Plundering Boarding Houses—Where They Disposed of the Property.

Mrs. Annie Chase of 64 West Eleventh Street rented a room in her house to a refined-looking man on Oct. 21 last. The man slept one night in the house, and the next morning, when the other boarders got up, he had disappeared. So also had everything valuable that could be carried away—in all about $500 worth.

Mrs. Chase reported the robbery at the Mercer Street Police Station, and, after looking over the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery, picked out the picture of John Ford, alias Botts, No. 1,933, in the collection, as her lodger. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and two days afterward he was captured by a Central Office detective, and handed over to the Mercer Street police.

Ford protested his innocence, and offered to give an account of his recent movements, but Mrs. Chase, on seeing him, unhesitatingly identified him as the man to whom she had rented a room. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, and sent to the Tombs under $1,000 bail to await trial for grand larceny in the first degree.

The papers in the case were pigeonholed, and he was temporarily forgotten by the Police Department until yesterday. For some weeks Detectives Doran and Tinker of Capt. O'Brien's staff had noticed a man and woman making an occasional round of the pawnshops on the west side. The woman would enter the pawnshop and leave an article, and on emerging would hand the money she had obtained, with the ticket, to her male companion, who had meantime waited in the nearest hallway. At the next shop the performance would be repeated.

The detectives followed the couple to a house at 330 West Twenty-second Street, and there questioned them about the numerous articles they had been disposing of. They said they were John G. Smaling and his wife Lena, and told a story about purchasing the pawned articles in Boston. It was so improbable, however, that the detectives placed the couple and Frank Reilly, who said he lived at 270 Bowery, under arrest, and took an inventory of the contents of their rooms.

They found a clock which Detective Doran recognized from the stolen property calendar, as having been stolen from Mrs. Chase's house; a silver-backed hair brush bearing the initials L. C. S., which had been stolen from Mrs. R. J. Fagan, a boarding house keeper of 67 Seventh Avenue; a card case, containing cards of Architect J. Stewart Barney of 134 West Thirty-sevent

INDIANA WILL DEMAND IT

She Will Urge Gov. Matthews for Presidential Candidate.

BUT WILL LOOK FOR SECOND PLACE

How the Aspirant Has Been Raised in Indiana Politics Until He Is Able to Make This Claim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Indiana is going into the next Democratic National Convention with "first place pretensions and second place expectations," as the late Col. James H. Rice used to express it. This is no new rôle for Indiana. There has been but one lapse in this quadrennial programme of the Hoosier Democracy since '68, and that was in 1880, when the refusal of Hendricks to accept second place at the hands of the Cincinnati Convention had much to do with the renomination of Tilden and Hendricks, and deprived this State of first place; for every one conversant with Democratic politics knows that only the loyalty of the late Senator McDonald to Hendricks prevented the former's nomination.

Gov. Claude Matthews is nursing a Presidential "boom." He really thinks he has a chance to be nominated; but the powers behind him do not expect so much. They hope to make a great stir for Matthews for first place, and make him so conspicuous before the convention that when some Eastern man—and the Indiana leaders would prefer Whitney—has captured the big prize, second place will be awarded to Matthews. The old combination of New-York and Indiana is still regarded with reverence by the Democratic managers in this State.

The side issues connected with the candidacy of Gov. Matthews for the Presidency are interesting and instructive. Mr. Matthews bases his claim on the fact that he is "a man of the people," "a farmer who farms." He is, besides, a somewhat scholarly man, and has made a good executive. He acted with vigor in suppressing the Roby race track frauds, and in dealing with lawless elements along the Trunk lines during the Debs strike. But his greatest claim lies in the fact that Indiana is a doubtful State, and, until 1892, almost absolutely essential to Democratic success.

Matthews first came into prominence in 1890. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, an organization rather loosely affiliated with The Wheel of the South, had acquired considerable strength in the State. In fact, farmers' organizations have always been popular in Indiana. The Democratic Party had been defeated in 1888 and was looking for a Moses. Matthews, who had held many local offices in Vermilion County, and had had some experience in the Legislature, was hit upon to head the "off year" ticket as candidate for Secretary of State. He made an acceptable canvass, being a plausible and easy speaker, and was by the "tidal wave" of that year swept into office by a good majority. He wasn't exactly popular with the politicians, but they wanted a "farmer candidate," and they found one.

Isaac P. Gray, who died a year ago while Minister to Mexico, was at that time a candidate for President, with expectations of being nominated for Vice President. He was a shrewd politician. He and Senator Voorhees were not on terms of the warmest political friendship. Gray had in 1881 taken the complimentary nomination from Senator McDonald, and it was generally understood was to defeat Voorhees's seat in the Senate. But in 1892 Gray was a candidate for President. He formed an alliance with Voorhees—the latter to retain his seat—and only after a bitter fight were they beaten and the Indiana delegation's vote given to Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. In the course of this fight John G. Shanklin, editor of The Evansville Courier, a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, came out flatfooted for Mr. Cleveland.

Matthews up to that time was a supporter of Shanklin and an avowed candidate for renomination as Secretary of State. Gray, desirous of heading off the Cleveland movement led by Shanklin, felt the need of a candidate to defeat the latter. He made overtures to Matthews, who the day before the convention met announced his aspiration to the higher office; was nominated, and later elected. Gray was defeated at Chicago for both first and second place.

The success of his venture for Governor inspired Mr. Matthews to even higher ambitions. He was hardly well settled in the Executive chair than it was announced that Gray would probably succeed Turpie in the United States Senate in 1893 and that Matthews would succeed Voorhees in 1897. The appointment of Gray to a diplomatic post altered the arrangement, and Turpie succeeded himself. But Matthews was after Voorhees's seat still, and the relations between the Senator and the Governor became very much strained.

The defeat of last year put a new aspect on things Democratic in this State. The Senatorship became a doubtful thing even to the choice of the Democratic caucus. Gov. Matthews's friends urged him to drop the Senatorial ambition and aspire higher; that he present himself as the man who could "redeem Indiana." This suited the Governor, and also Senator Voorhees. The "silver craze" at that time was on in full force in the State. Free-coinage advocates were vociferous and ubiquitous. Gov. Matthews gave himself over fully to the white-metal movement. He made free-silver speeches wherever and whenever opportunity offered, and gave free-silver interviews to the press. He opposed the repeal of the Sherman Purchase act, and denounced President Cleveland as a "tool of Wall Street," after the accepted free-silver formula. The "jingo" policy also appealed to him, and he has in the last few weeks "twisted the lion's tail" with an energy and vociferousness that would delight the heart of Senator Chandler.

The course of the Governor has not been popular with a large element of the party. The sound-money men are unquestionably in the majority among Indiana Democrats, but they are not noisy and do not appear as much in evidence as their more demonstrative free-silver opponents. The sound-money men do not favor Matthews; there are many others who regard him as more of a Populist than a Democrat; the admirers of President Cleveland are not favorably impressed with the Governor; neither are the supporters of Senator Voorhees.

But the general feeling among all these is that Matthews cannot possibly be nominated for President, and that he possibly may secure second place. The Cleveland people feel that he could hold the free-silver and semi-Populistic vote for a sound-money Eastern candidate if he were given second place on the ticket, and that, having little power as Vice President, he would have a correspondingly small influence on the politics of the State, and, therefore, would soon lose that control over the machine which the Gubernatorial patronage has enabled him to erect. Senator Voorhees reasons that, with Matthews out of the way, he has a clear field for re-election to the Senate in the event that the Republican gerrymander is set aside by the courts and a Democratic Legislature chosen next Fall. Ambitions of men who want State office and desire the aid of the Governor's "machine" in the public institutions in securing nominations serve to bring the remainder of the party into line in support of Mr. Matthews's aspiration to a place on the National ticket.

Thus it is that Gov. Matthews has the practically unanimous indorsement of his party for the nomination for President. Few really think that he has the ghost of a chance. But all feel that if Indiana presents a solid front in the convention, its delegation can demand second place. Representatives have been pushing the Matthew boom in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan, and desperate attempts have been made to form alliances in other directions.

Of one thing there can be little doubt—that Indiana will send a Matthews delegation to the next convention. It will be equally certain that that delegation will not expect, or really desire, first place. It will speak for first, and be abundantly satisfied with second. The men who are managing the campaign know that their candidate would not be acceptable to the East, but they think that in second place he would prove inoffensive.

Baptist Social Union's Ladies' Night.

A ladies' night of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island was held in the banquet hall at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night.

Two hundred and fifty members of the union sat down to the banquet at 7 o'clock. The guests of the union were the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers. The subject discussed was, "Christian Unity."

IT ANNOYED MR. J. C. SHEEHAN

So He Made Answer to Daniel G. Griffin's Statement Respecting the Defeat of the Democratic Ticket.

In an interview yesterday, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who declined the nomination for Attorney General at the the Democratic State Convention because the party in this city was not united, gave two reasons for the defeat of the Democratic ticket.

His first was that the country had not had full time to recover from the commercial depression, and his second that the State Convention "rekindled the slumbering fires of opposition to party management by reasserting the exclusive right of Tammany Hall to represent the County of New-York, thereby enabling the organization to coerce the party into seeming approval of many things which in reality it so much condemns."

This annoyed John C. Sheehan, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall. He did not like it at all. So he issued the following statement in reference to it:

The statement given to the press by Daniel G. Griffin as to the causes which led to the defeat of the Democratic Party in this State at the recent election merits notice only because it is the first of a series of fulminations to which we may expect the public to be treated, all deriving their inspiration from a common source, controlled by a desire to conceal the true reasons for the weak and ineffective condition of the Democratic organizations in the several counties of the State.

The assertion that any considerable number of Democrats were incensed at the action of the State Convention in offering to the State Democracy a representation which, as the results show, far exceeded their proportion of the Democratic strength in this city, must be based purely upon imagination, and must be dictated by a prejudice against or envy toward the regular organization in this city. The suggestion that the Democrat who stays away from the caucus and takes no part in the affairs of the party until after the conventions are held and the nominations are made, and then asserts himself only to criticise the work in which he had neglected or refused to take any part, is an important factor in Democratic success will not be indorsed by the sturdy element upon whom the party must always rely for victory at the polls.

Every fair-minded man must be convinced that a great deal of the apathy shown by the results at the last few elections on the part of the Democratic rank and file is chargeable not to a strict maintenance of the regularity of the several county organizations throughout the State, but rather proceeds from the continual recognition, in one form or another, dictated by political motives, of several self-asserting, swaggering and rebellious factions throughout the State, by whom an annual show of voting strength is asserted as a basis of representation. It is difficult to conceive of that "real union of Democratic voters" for which Mr. Griffin sighs, if the terms of the union are to be framed and dictated by any inconsiderable faction of the party in New-York or any other county. Certainly the condition of affairs in New-York City during the last campaign was quite as harmonious and cheerful as was the attitude in the County of Kings, where every sacrifice was made by the regular organization to induce that real union, the absence of which in this county Mr. Griffin deplores so bitterly that he volunteers a statement intended to locate the responsibility where he would like to have it placed by the Democrats of the State.

He forgets that to every effort of the State Committee to secure harmony in this city Tammany Hall yielded a sincere and generous assent, with the understanding that it would not again be asked to submit to or accept any other treatment than is accorded any other regular organization of the party in this State.

"Simply to preserve the truth of history," concludes Mr. Sheehan, "and for no other purpose, it may be well to remind Mr. Griffin that he did not refuse the nomination of the Syracuse Convention for the office of Attorney General. He merely declined to have his name considered by the convention with others of equal capacity and respectability. To some people this will appear a distinction without a difference."

TOLD TO STOP POLICY GAMBLING

If Jersey City's Chief Does Not Do So, Judge Hudspeth Will Act.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions Court this morning, directed the attention of Chief of Police Murphy to a charge that policy gambling is carried on in this city.

"The attention of this Court," said Judge Hudspeth, "has been called to an allegation, printed in a newspaper, that policy gambling is again prevalent in this city. It is said that it is carried on openly and with impunity. The position of this Court on this matter is well known. It is determined to stamp out this game in Hudson County.

"The Court has the greatest confidence in the Chief of Police of this city. But the paper gives the names of the parties conducting the policy games, and the places where their establishments are situated. If this is so, if the statements are correct, this thing must stop. The police must act.

"If attention is again turned to this matter, the Court will be forced to press into service the officers of this court and give them directions to raid the places. Every effort must be made to extirpate this business. This is all the Court will say at present."

FORGER DAVIS FORFEITS HIS BOND

The San Francisco Authorities Lose Their Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—J. G. Davis, the Rochester (N. Y.) forger, has slipped through the meshes of the law, and is now enjoying freedom in another State. His case was called for trial this morning, but Davis failed to appear.

Davis was released on bail about a week ago, bond in the sum of $1,000 having been accepted. The bond received the approval of the Police Department. The bond was ordered forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for Davis.

Davis's wife went East a month or so ago, and it is learned that her parents have sent her to South Dakota for the purpose of securing a divorce. It is also said that Davis's bondsmen were fully indemnified by his father-in-law before they qualified.

LENA LEWIS SHOT HER BROTHER

She Picked up a Rifle and Just Playfully Pointed It at Him.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 7.—Lena Lewis, sixteen years old, daughter of George P. Lewis, a farmer at Crab Meadow, accidentally shot her younger brother, Ira, yesterday, with a rifle. The children found the rifle lying on the ground, where it had been left by two boys.

The girl picked up the weapon and playfully pointed it at her brother. He dared her to shoot him. She pressed her finger against the trigger and there was a report. The boy fell, the bullet passing entirely through his body, just below the heart. Physicians say he has a fair chance of recovery.

Mr. Forbes in the Legislature.

From The Boston Herald.

The election of Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes to the Massachusetts House of Representatives appears to have been largely in the nature of a personal triumph. He was nominated as a Democrat, but he was elected as a prominent member of a highly esteemed family, whose members have contributed much to the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the community in which they live, as well as of the country at large. Probably Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes is best known as a patron of the turf and as a yachtsman, but these have not absorbed all his energies. He is also a good citizen, interested in the cause of good government. It is in this latter capacity that he will now act, and he can be depended upon to do credit to himself and to the State.

A Tardy Conscience.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

An Iowa forger became conscience-smitten and surrendered himself to the authorities and asked to be punished. This item would be worthier of publication had the penitent surrendered before spending all the proceeds of his crime. But he hadn't a cent left. Unfortunately, this is characteristic of nine out of ten cases of conscience. Conscience doesn't get in its beautiful work until the thief is reduced to beggary, or until he has been arrested.

Hurt in the Fog at Islip.

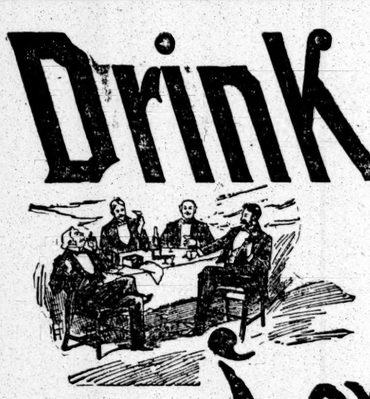
ISLIP, L. I., Nov. 7.—A train on the Long Island Railroad ran into a handcar east of the Islip station during the fog last night. All the workmen on the handcar excepting Patrick Kerrigan jumped in time to save themselves from injury.

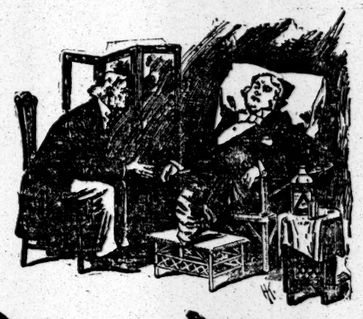
Kerrigan and the handcar were tossed fully fifty feet into a swamp.

The man had one leg broken and suffered other injuries.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 8 P. M.

Drink Londonderry





"Most Popular Water in the World"

BOARD ALLOWS RECORDS

Claims of Fast Cyclers Approved by the Managers of Racing.

NOTHING ABOUT THE "FIXED" CONTEST

Western Cyclists Suspended for Competing in Unsanctioned Races —More Professionals and Future Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Contrary to expectations, the weekly bulletin of the Racing Board, out to-day, does not contain any reference to the "fixed" St. Louis race. It was thought that the decision of the board would certainly be announced this week. The principal items in the bulletin are as follows:

"The five-mile Class A competition record of 11:49 1-5, made on Sept. 14 by J. C. Mitchell at Louisville, Ky., and the one-third-of-a-mile, flying start, unpaced, Class B record, against time, 0:36 1-5, by C. R. Coulter, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, have been accepted.

"The five-mile Class A competition record, paced, standing start, by J. C. Mitchell, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14, time, 11:49 1-5; two miles, Class B, record, paced, flying start, by William De Cardy, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 8:53 2-5; three miles, Class B record, paced, flying start, Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 5:55 3-5, against time; four miles, Class B record, paced, flying start, against time, by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 7:58 2-5; five miles, Class B record, flying start, against time, by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, Oct. 14, 9:58 1-5, have been accepted.

"Tandem—Two miles, Class B record, paced, flying start, against time, by E. E. Anderson and H. Van Herik, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 3:53 2-5; three miles, tandem, Class B record, paced, flying start, against time, by E. E. Anderson and H. Van Herik, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 6:01; four miles, tandem, Class B record, paced, flying start, against time, by E. E. Anderson and H. Van Herik, Oct. 14, time, 8:09; five miles, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, by E. E. Anderson and H. Van Herik, Chicago, Oct. 14, time, 10:18, have been accepted.

Since December, 1894, Oct. 7, Atlanta, Ga.; Nov. 27, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, New-York; Dec. 4, Redlands Cycle Club, Redlands, Cal., (National Circuit meet;) Dec. 6, Pomona Cycle Club, Pomona, Cal.; Nov. 9, Georgetown University Athletic Association, Washington, D. C.

"Declared Professionals—Elmer A. Randall, Farmington, Me., under Clause I; Elmer Marston, Farmington, Me., under Clause I; George P. Brooks, Farmington, Me., under Clause I.

"Transferred to Class B—C. E. Dow, Seattle, Washington, under Clause B; E. G. Gaffney, Seattle, Washington, under Clause B; Frank Coombs, Seattle, Washington, under Clause B; Roma E. Dow, San José, Cal., under Clause B.

"Suspensions—For competing in unsanctioned races, W. B. Bray, La Grande, and Wesley Andrews, Baker City, Oregon, for thirty days from Oct. 21; Charles Hall, Virgil Hall, "Dick" Hall, — Rumbaugh, and George Austin of Mound City, Mo., and Guy Anspach, Clarinda, Iowa, for sixty days from Oct. 29; Emor Simson, "Bert" McReynolds, Martin Taylor, and M. S. Gray, Bloomington, Ill., for thirty days from Oct. 29; Frank Nater, Homer Harrington, and George Noble of Heppner, Oregon, until Feb. 1, 1896; W. T. Simmons and Dave Montgomery of Centralia, Mo., and W. W. Boulton and — Pemberton of Columbia, Mo., for sixty days from Nov. 2.

"Suspended Pending Investigation—F. C. Delcater and Carl Metcalf of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory."

Century Run Prizes on Exhibition.

The silver trophies which will be awarded to the clubs having the first, second, and third largest number of survivors in the century run of the Eighth Battalion Bicycle Company next Sunday, to Norwalk and return, are now on exhibition at 575 Madison Avenue, where entries for the run may be made. These prizes are of silver, of handsome design and finish. The competition is open to all clubs. The course is a new one, and is now in fine condition. No doubt the greater number of the ladies who have entered will have difficulty in finishing the run. Several tandem teams have entered, and will have their machines included in the photograph which will be taken of the riders at Norwalk.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The "mileage fiends" in the Concord Cycle Club of Brooklyn are having a lively contest. Up to date the record of the leaders stands as follows: P. Dreher, 6,375 miles; G. Sweeney, 6,000; G. Scharlenberg, 5,870; H. J. Miller, 5,500; J. Landan, 5,280; F. J. Miller, 5,075; T. O'Grady, 4,763; M. Conrad, 4,300; H. Mohrman, 3,806.

—Jersey's fine roads will be largely patronized next Sunday by local wheelmen should the weather be favorable. A number of important runs have been scheduled by metropolitan clubs for that part of Jersey in the vicinity of Elizabeth and New-Brunswick.

—The proposed cycle show in Philadelphia has not been positively decided upon, but it is quite evident that one will be held there following the Madison Square Garden show. The dealers are very much in favor of the exhibition.

—The Cycle Board of Trade of Philadelphia has decided to draft a protest, addressed to the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, against the railroad's charging for the transportation of bicycles.

—The Riverside Wheelmen are the winners of the cup given by the Century Wheelmen for the club having the largest number of survivors on their recent hundred-mile run.

—The Paramount Wheelmen will have their second "smoker" of the season on the evening of Nov. 21. It will be held at the clubhouse, 240 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

—The Cyclists' Federation will adopt a constitution and by-laws at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening, in the Lenox Lyceum.

ST. ANDREW'S THE WINNERS.

Beat the Tuxedo Golf Team by a Big Score at Yonkers.

Teams of six men each from the Tuxedo and St. Andrew's Golf Clubs met yesterday for the return team match on the St. Andrew's Club course. The first match between these two clubs was held in August on the Tuxedo links, the Tuxedo golfers winning by 1 hole. The tables were turned yesterday, the St. Andrew's team coming out victorious by the score of 48 holes, the largest score that has been rolled up in a team contest this season.

The Tuxedo team played under conditions which might have caused other clubs to postpone the match. There was but one Tuxedo player on the team who stands in the first rank of his club golfers. That was Alfred Seton, Jr., and he played a most excellent game, meeting for his opponent W. H. Sands, who won last Saturday the St. Andrew's Club championship in record breaking scores. Seton held Sands down to a victory of 2 holes.

The St. Andrew's men turned out a strong team, having besides Sands L. B. Stoddart, America's ex-amateur champion; George E. Armstrong, James Park, B. Spaulding, De Garmendia, and John Reid. The Tuxedo team consisted of Alfred Seton, J. Goold Hoyt, G. W. Bramwell, Philip Allen, E. N. Van Cortlandt, and H. C. de Rham.

The match between W. H. Sands of St. Andrew's and Alfred Seton, Jr., of Tuxedo was the closest of the day. Sands, who won the championship of the St. Andrew's Club in such splendid style last Saturday, did not appear to be in his usual fine form, and his play fell several strokes short of his great record of 85 strokes for the eighteen holes. At no time was he more than three holes in the lead. Sands fell into some of the bunkers around the course, so these misfortunes cut down his score.

Mr. Seton played a good, strong game. His driving was excellent; one, in driving to the forth, the high hill hole, being close to 200 yards.

In the start-off Sands got a fine drive well over the stone wall, getting a nice lie on the green. Seton, unfortunately, struck the stone wall; and on his mashie shot on his second to get over, the ball struck the wall again, and took three strokes to get well over out on the green. Sands took the hole in six strokes to Seton's nine.

The second hole was halved, both getting good drives over the bunker and landing near the green, but poor puts rolled up a score of four each for the hole. Seton took the third hole by a fine long drive, a good approach, and two puts. Sands had the misfortune to fall in the tall grass and rocks at the foot of the old stone quarry, but he got out nicely by a mashie shot. The next hole Sands did very prettily in four. Both made magnificent drives up to the hill hole, Seton's ball getting a fine lie on top of the hill, nearly 200 yards from the tee. He made good approaches to the green, and made it in four, one of the best holes of the match.

The game was again even, and Seton, by continuing his excellent work, took the next hole, and had turned the tables on Sands, being one hole in the lead. This was the first time, however, that Seton was ahead. Sands got a fine long drive and a couple of good brassie shots to the long dell hole, making it in six strokes to Seton's eight. The game was even.

Sands took the eighth hole, and was one up. Seton had the misfortune to hit the stone wall on his second stroke, the ball rebounding back further than its original lie. The next time he drove into a tree, falling into the ditch of an old roadway. He gave up the hole on the sixth stroke. The home hole was halved, and the round was finished with Sands but one hole in the lead. His strokes for the nine holes were 47 to Seton's 52.

The second round started off well, both taking the first hole in six strokes, halving it. Sands made the second in a beautiful putt, fully fifty feet, the finest putt he made during the day. This gave him two holes up. The next was halved, and Sands, by taking the fourth, was three up. Seton made the next in five, and cut the score down to two, and at this it remained throughout the match.

George E. Armstrong beat his Tuxedo opponent, G. W. Bramwell, by the big score of eleven holes. Armstrong played a first-class game, and would have given a much more older golfer than Bramwell a hard fight for winning honors. He made the lowest score by strokes over the course—eighty-eight—which is within three of the record held by Sands. In going for the eighth hole on the second round he drove his ball into a stone wall, and was unable afterward to find it. This cost him the hole and two strokes. He was twelve holes up at the time, and the last was halved.

L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews, defeated his opponent, E. N. Van Cortlandt, by five holes. He played a good, steady game, and his driving was up to its usually good average. James Park rolled up the highest score for the St. Andrews team. He beat Philip Allen by fourteen holes. One peculiar feature of their game was in the drive from the high quarry tee to the fourth hole. Park's drive fell short, and Allen's was very similar, only somewhat worse, his ball falling among the stones and grass at the foot of the quarry. He got out by a good mashie shot, and then drove into the stone wall, eventually losing the hole.

B. Spaulding de Garmendia played an excellent game, beating Goold Hugh by seven holes, and President John Reid of the St. Andrews club defeated his Tuxedo competitor, H. C. De Rham, by nine strokes.

The tournament was by hole play, the home team winning by the huge score of forty-eight holes. The score by strokes of the players is given, showing how the different holes were made:

G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's—
Out .....6 4 5 5 5 6 6 4 4—45
In .....6 4 3 5 4 4 6 7 5—49
Total 88

James Park, St. Andrew's—
Out .....7 3 6 4 5 4 6 5 5—45
In .....5 4 6 6 5 5 6 5 6—48
Total 93

B. S. De Garmendia, St. Andrew's—
Out .....6 5 4 3 4 5 7 4 5—44
In .....5 4 4 5 5 4 8 9 7—51
Total 95

W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's—
Out .....6 4 6 4 5 6 6 5 5—47
In .....6 3 4 5 6 5 9 7 5—50
Total 97

Alfred Seton, Jr., Tuxedo—
Out .....9 4 4 6 4 5 8 7 5—52
In .....6 4 4 6 5 5 9 7 5—51
Total 103

G. W. Bramwell, Tuxedo—
Out .....8 5 5 8 6 5 10 7 5—59
In .....7 4 5 8 5 5 9 10 5—58
Total 117

Goold Hoyt, Tuxedo—
Out .....7 6 3 4 7 4 10 6 4—51
In .....9 6 6 6 5 4 10 9 5—60
Total 111

John Reid, St. Andrew's—
Out .....6 4 7 5 5 4 7 6 5—49
In .....8 4 5 5 6 5 9 6 6—54
Total 103

H. C. de Rham, Tuxedo—
Out .....7 5 7 13 7 7 9 10 6—71
In .....6 4 5 6 6 5 10 6 7—55
Total 126

PRINCETON'S MEN AT PRACTICE.

Rosengarten Was Captain and the Team Did Well.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Preparations for the Cornell game, in New-York, on Saturday, are now occupying the attention of the Princeton football coachers. To-day's practice was vigorous throughout. Two halves of twenty-five and twenty minutes each were played between the first and second elevens. In the first half, the regulars played listlessly, and the scrub rushed them down the field and nearly scored. In the second, the 'Varsity put more ginger into its play, and tore the scrub line up in a quick and vigorous manner, scoring as it pleased.

Capt. Lea and Cochran were out of the game because of their injuries. Rosengarten captained the team in their absence. Suter's work at quarter was not up to the standard, and Poe was substituted in the second half. Poe is showing great improvement, and Suter will have to work to keep his place. Princeton will send a big delegation to the Cornell game, as the students are anxious to see the last game of their team before the championship match.

Manager Milbank to-day announced that the applications for tickets for the Yale-Princeton game were sent out. The usual plan of distributing seats by these applications will be observed. Applications can be had in all the principal cities. Applications will close next Friday.

CRESCENTS WILL CLAIM THE GAME.

Insist that the Orange Men Must Play on the Day Fixed.

The Orange and Crescent Athletic Clubs are still tangled up in a very wordy football war, and neither club seems inclined to budge an inch from the stand it has taken. The Orange men claim that Crescent set the date, Nov. 16, for their annual game without consulting them, and that they arranged a game with Yale for that date in order to show the Crescents that they could not dictate to them. On the other hand, the Crescents claim that the Orange Club not only knew all about that date being agreed upon, but that on the printed schedule the Orange Club sent out the Orange-Crescent game is set down for Nov. 16, so that they have not even left a loophole to crawl through.

In regard to "Phil" King, the famous Princeton quarter back, the Crescents claim that Orange did its utmost to persuade him to play with them, and the moment he joined the Crescents they protested him, on the ground of being a professional. The Crescents have made all their arrangements for Nov. 16, and will not consider any other date. They will line up their men on that date, and if Orange does not appear at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, to meet them they will claim the game and the championship cup, and will never play the Orange Club again under any circumstances. It has been intimated that the Crescents will endeavor to show that the Orange Club contains some professionals on the team if they fail to play them on Nov. 16.

President C. C. Brown of the Crescent Athletic Club made the following statement yesterday:

"The Crescent-Orange game has been fixed for Nov. 16, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The officials of the game have been agreed upon, all arrangements have been made, and tickets have been printed and put on sale.

"The Crescent team will be there at the time agreed upon, prepared to play the game. There can be no question that the date of the game was agreed upon, and that the Crescents had the actual right of choice of place. A year ago, when the Crescent Club suggested that it might be a good idea to play the championship game at Manhattan Field on Thanksgiving Day, as there was to be no college game in New-York that day, Orange said: 'You have no choice in the matter; you will play on our grounds on Nov. 17.' The Crescents knew that Orange was right, and acquiesced.

"That Orange knew that the date of the game was fixed this year for Nov. 1, and that they had to play then, if they dared to play at all, is evidenced by the fact that at the meeting of the union on Nov. 4, whereat they presented their so-called ultimatum, their delegates held out the threat that if their demands were not conceded they would that very day arrange a game with Yale for the 16th of November. It seems that Orange dares not play unless it has the privilege of practically selecting the Crescent team, and they appear to have carried out their threat to arrange a game with Yale.

"The Crescent Club, however, believes that Orange will yet return to fair dealing and honest performance of their obligations, and therefore the Crescent team will be prepared to meet them as I have stated."

PRINCETON AGAINST CORNELL.

Line-up of the Two Teams to Play on Manhattan Field To-morrow.

The schedule of football games for Manhattan Field is as follows: To-morrow, Princeton vs. Cornell; Nov. 16, Yale vs. Orange; Nov. 23, Yale vs. Princeton, and Thanksgiving Day, the Carlisle Indians vs. the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. The game to-morrow will be the most important match played this year in this city, and on the basis of dispatches from both Ithaca and Princeton the game will be a hot one.

Regular practice at Princeton was resumed several days ago, and all the men are reported to be in good condition. Suter has been playing quarter back, and his work has been of excellent order, although fumbling has been a drawback he found hard to overcome. Capt. Lea has been directing the work on the field, although his arm is disabled and he is unable to actively participate. He says that Suter is the best goal kicker on the field. Much time has been spent in goal kicking and signal practice. The team has been improving in interference greatly.

The Cornell team has been playing the best kind of a game against the second eleven. The Cornell men this year have suffered somewhat from a lack of condition, but they will come down to New-York playing fast ball against Princeton, notwithstanding the somewhat discouraging outlook. Ever since the Harvard game the Cornell lads have been doing better in practice, owing to several important changes being made in regard to the care of the men. Both teams are due in this city to-day. This will be Princeton's last game before she tackles Yale, and it will be the first opportunity afforded New-Yorkers to witness a big college game this year. The prices are below the average, for New-Yorkers, when they go to Springfield or Princeton, usually figure that a game will cost them $10, while when they are scheduled for Manhattan Field the cost is reduced to the mere price of a ticket and 10 cents car fare. It has been decided to make the prices of seats $1 and $1.50.

To-morrow's game will start at 2:30, and not at 3 o'clock, as at first arranged. The teams will line up as follows:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Taussig	Right end	Hean
Sweetland	Right tackle	Church
Gibson	Right guard	Rhodes
Schock	Centre	Galley
Freeborn	Left guard	Riggs
Fish	Left tackle	Tyler
Lyle	Left end	Cochran
Wyckoff	Quarter back	Suter
Beecham	Right half back	Rosengarten
Cool	Left half back	Armstrong
Young	Full back	Baird

PENNSY'S FACULTY ACTS.

Prohibits Athletic Team to Play Except on College Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The University of Pennsylvania Faculty Committee on Athletics at a special meeting this afternoon adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That athletic teams representing the University of Pennsylvania shall not hereafter play on other than college grounds without having first obtained special permission from the University Committee on Athletics.

A member of the committee who was seen after the meeting said that much of the recent criticism of the Faculty's action in prohibiting Tuesdays Football game in New-York with the Boston Athletic Association had shown conclusively that many of the critics and a certain portion of the public do not recognize clearly the difference between the competitive sports of students, where the first thought should be the promotion of health and strength, and similar sports undertaken by outside organizations, where in some instances for different motives actuate the participants. He added that the more strictly the game of football could be limited to colleges and universities the more hope there would be for its preservation and for ridding it of the objectionable features incident to contests in which "gate money" and gambling are the conspicuous features.

Neither the Boston Athletic Association nor the owners of Manhattan Field, New-York, have suffered financially, the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania recognizing the right of the Faculty Committee to take the action which they did take, and ignoring the liability of the Boston Athletic Association because of their refusal to play the substituted game, having expressed their willingness to foot all bills.

Yale Preparing to Meet Princeton.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Capt. Thorne of the Yale eleven this morning took fourteen of the leading candidates for the team to a private training table at the New-Haven House. The remaining candidates will remain at the regular table. The object of the private table is to give the leading candidates change of food until the Princeton game, now only two weeks distant. Manager Foote of the Yale eleven announced today that, as usual, the application system would be employed in disposing of the seats for the Princeton game at Manhattan Field Nov. 23. Applications are to be sent to Mr. Foote, and the tickets will be all sent out by Nov. 18. The prices this year will be the same as usual, ranging from $2.50 to $1. Coach positions will be $50 and boxes $27. After all the applications by college men are filled, the remaining seats will be placed on sale.

Cadets' Football Games.

WEST POINT, Nov. 7.—There will be no game here on Saturday, the date with Wesleyan having been cancelled. The scrubs and second-class teams played an interesting game yesterday. The scrubs were victorious. The game on the 16th will be with Union, and the most interesting game of the whole series will be played with Brown on the 23d. This game will close the '95 football season at West Point, and more than half a dozen of the best cadet players that ever trod the gridiron on the parade grounds will bid a lifelong farewell to the pigskin.

Michigan Men to Meet Harvard.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Two thousand students were at the station last night to see the 'Varsity eleven off for the game with Harvard Saturday, and wildly cheered the team and separate players as they boarded the train. Speeches were made by Coach McCauley and Capt. Henninger, promising to win from Harvard. Besides Manager Baird, Coach McCauley, and Trainer Fitzpatrick, nineteen players were taken. The team will average 174 pounds and the line 193 pounds.

Thanksgiving Football Game.

A football game has been arranged for Thanksgiving Day at Manhattan Field. The teams that will play are the Carlisle Indian School boys and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Indians put up a strong game against Yale at New-Haven, Nov. 6, where, after forty-five minutes of stubbornly-fought play, Yale had scored but three touch-downs, and had narrowly escaped being scored against three times.

Crescents to Play the Bostons.

The strong eleven of the Boston Athletic Association, which was disappointed by the University of Pennsylvania Tuesday, will play the Crescents at Eastern Park to-morrow. Last year the Boston team beat the Crescents by a score of 10 to 0, but the Crescents are a vastly different team this year, and is more than likely to turn the tables.

Chicago Football Players Won.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—The football game played here to-day between the Chicago Amateur Athletic Team and the Young Men's Christian Association eleven was a one-sided affair, as the visitors clearly outclassed their opponents. The final score was Chicago, 40; Young Men's Christian Association, 0.

HORSE SHOW SEATS IN DEMAND.

Speculators Had Plenty, and the Public Had to Pay Their Premium.

The sale of tickets for the Horse Show, which begins on Monday next, has exceeded anything known in the management of the affairs since its institution. All desirable seats for the season were disposed of before the public sale opened yesterday morning. Those who went to the Madison Square Garden yesterday, hoping to obtain the crumbs for the show, found that there were crumbs only. The seats back of the arena boxes had all been taken by the "subscribing members" of the association, and it was impossible to obtain at the box office a seat nearer the front than the sixth row, and these only for single performances.

But out on the sidewalk there were twenty-two speculators who had choice seats for any night that one wished, the seats for Thursday and Friday being valued at $3.50 each. The speculators had fought one another in regular rough-and-tumble style in the morning to get all the tickets there were in sight for the middle of the week, when it was rumored that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would be at the Garden, and the general public had no chance against them. There was a question that some of the "subscribing members" had passed their tickets over to speculators, and had netted a comfortable little sum for themselves.

There seems to be no doubt that the attendance at the show will be greater than ever before, even exceeding that of 1893, which was the banner year in the history of the show. The boxes have already been disposed of for a premium of $42,000, and the choice seats in the rear of the boxes have all been appropriated.

People from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and the towns in the interior of the State have secured choice places close to those bought by New-Yorkers, and society's representation will be large, now that the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding is out of the way.

"Tom" Hamilton, who was defeated for County Clerk last Tuesday, was at the Garden yesterday looking after the work of the carpenters who were arranging the stalls and preparing the ring for the show. He is the contractor for this work. The arrangements are the same as in the past. The horses will be stalled in the basement and in the annex on the Twenty-seventh Street side, which has been completed. Assistant Secretary Hyde and his clerks were yesterday assigning boxes and stalls to the exhibitors, and everything will be ready for the horses Sunday.

BARGAINS IN HORSES.

Results of the Sales at the American Horse Exchange.

The stock sold at the American Horse Exchange yesterday comprised lots from Heinemann Brothers and the Chicago Horse and Carriage Company. The best prices obtained were:

PROPERTY OF MESSRS. HEINEMANN BROTHERS, NEW YORK CITY.

Allerton, Jr., b. g., by Allerton, 6 years

CHURCH EXTENSION WORK

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Board in Chicago.

RECEIPTS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Many Churches Aided by the Board with Loans and Gifts—Condition of the General Treasury.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual meeting here this morning in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Thomas Bowman of St. Louis, the senior Bishop, called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

Dr. McConnell, the Recording Secretary, read the Treasurer's report of the receipts and disbursements of the board from Nov. 1, 1894, to Oct. 31, 1895. Starting at the first of this period with $10,042.98 in the general fund, the receipts of conference collections were $127,743.69; personal gifts, $11,871.81; bequests, $6,776.65; interest, $23,796.23; architectural plans, $940, and donations returned, $100; a total of $171,237.88.

The principal disbursements were: Donations to churches, $103,399.24; interest, $37,850.38; architectural plans, $685.76; office expenses, $2,527.82; salaries and traveling expenses, $20,195. The report continued: "Nov. 1, 1895, we have applications from 141 different churches granted on conditions to be complied with by each severally to the aggregate amount of $56,150, and have on file not yet considered applications from nine different churches asking $62,550 in loans and donations."

The general report of the board, an extended document, was next read. It showed that in the twenty years of the board's existence the receipts had been $5,498,803.25, with which amount 9,767 churches had been aided, the number for the year just closed having been 302. During the year applications from 85 churches for donations and loans aggregating $57,800 had been refused for lack of funds or other reasons. The greatest receipts for church extension work in any one year were in 1892, when they aggregated $206,371.91, declining since then because of the business depression, but showing a slight increase in 1895 over the preceding year. The largest receipts from conference collections were $158,940, also in 1892. The decline in collections was attributed to the general financial depression and also to the granting of large aid to a few costly churches. A partial examination of the collections from year to year indicates that comparatively few of all the churches assisted remember and recognize the obligation which gratitude as well as interest in the cause should inspire.

The Rev. J. M. Durrell of New-Hampshire, speaking for the New-England Conference, criticized the policy of the board in requiring mortgages from churches, securing loans and personal security from the Trustees as well. He suggested that gifts should be made absolutely or security required from the church corporation only.

At the afternoon session Bishop R. F. Foster presided. A long discussion took place on the rule forbidding donations to churches costing over $10,000, the question being raised as to whether this should include the cost of the ground or not.

Bishop W. F. Mallalieu moved a resolution declaring that, in considering applications for assistance, the estimated cost of $10,000 should not be taken to include the cost of the ground. Bishop C. W. Foss moved as a substitute that $10,000 should be construed to mean the cost of the buildings. The substituted resolution of Bishop Foss was in the end adopted.

The following committee was appointed to consider the special applications for loans and donations: Bishop Mallalieu, the Revs. A. J. Kynett, W. H. Shire, W. J. Paxton, and J. B. Scott.

Soldiering and Luck.

From The Fortnightly Review.

When wars are afoot every one is feverishly anxious to be employed; every claim is urged; every species of influence is brought to bear, personal and political, that of august friends, all and every interest is made, every lever turned to win the privilege of taking part in the coming campaign. The consequences are or may prove all important, an obvious explanation of the eagerness displayed. Active service brings a man the chance hitherto denied in camp or country quarters of showing the good stuff that is in him; it puts the true soldier in his proper place, shows him at his proper value; for it is a strange fact that some of our best officers have not been esteemed such until the hour of emergency came. Now and again a star shoots up like a rocket from the limbo of commonplace, showing a brilliancy the very existence of which was till then unknown.

The case of Col. Kelly of Chitral renown is a most recent instance of this. He had served on without remark or special distinction, and was within an ace of withdrawing into obscure retirement when he got his opportunity. That of Sir George Whyte, the present Commander in Chief in India, may also be quoted, who, at the beginning of the last Afghan war was only a regimental Major, and, within ten years, held, as full General, the highest military appointment out of England. A more remarkable case, showing fine military qualities may be deemed unsuspected, is that of the late Major Bromhead, one of the heroes of Rorke's Drift. He was actually left behind at the base, where he so distinguished himself, while others were chosen in preference for service at the front. Herbert Stewart went to the front rapidly, by the natural selection of active service; so did Sir Redvers Buller and the late Sir Thomas Baker, after slow promotion in their earlier years.

Roman Taste for the Country.

From The Contemporary Review.

Hadrian's "villa," near Tivoli, which was seven miles round, and Diocletian's "retreat," the ruins of which form the town of Spalato, show the Roman taste for the country run wild and grown monstrous. After the Empire fell, for a while terror and insecurity drove men to stay in towns when they could not build for themselves fortified castles; the antithesis of the villa. But with the first opportunity the old love reappeared. In other countries the castle gave birth to the exclusive country seat, where the great noble lived as a king. The town house, if there was one, was a secondary affair; often there was none, as is the case to this day in Austria and Hungary. In Italy, on the other hand, there was a reversion to the Roman arrangement; the house in the city was the most important, but it was supplemented by more or less numerous, more or less splendid, villas. Not to have two houses was destitution. Hence the crown of villas around any characteristically Italian town; Brescia, or Vicenza, or Trento.

The untraveled Italian looks in amazement at the well-to-do Englishman who admits that he has only one home. An Italian "person of quality" who was obliged for the sake of economy to spend all the year at his villa might complain, as Browning makes him complain, but were he forced to pass twelve months in the vaunted city square there would possibly be suicide instead of sighs. This time the poet, who dived deep in the Italian mind, only brings to the surface half a truth.

Training Hawks.

From Good Words.

The instinctive fear of man is the first obstacle to overcome, and, as usual in taming all wild creatures, hunger is the first and foremost means to bring it into subjection. As soon as it will consent to take food from the hand and submit to be handled, stroked, and hooded without much struggling or "bating," as it is termed, the first step is made in its education. Much tact and gentleness, together with perfect quiet, will work wonders in inducing it to feed. The first form of hood used is called a "rufter hood," being looser in shape and softer and having a larger opening for the beak than the hood proper.

This hood, which every hawk has to become accustomed to wear at all times, except when flying, is stiff and blocked to fit the head, care being taken that the prominent eyes are not rubbed or injured by imperfect fit, and is gayly ornamented on top with a tuft of scarlet or other colored wool, surmounted with a small bunch of feathers. It is of the first importance in training hawks, and by means of it they can be handled and carried anywhere, among all sorts of sights and scenes that, were they not blindfolded, would cause the hawks to bate so violently that injury to themselves would result.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Y. W. C. A. DELEGATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD CONFER.

At a Preliminary Session Seth Low, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson Make Speeches.

The building of the Young Women's Christian Association, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday with delegates who were in attendance at the thirteenth biennial conference of the International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

The conference was begun yesterday evening and will be continued for a week. The officers present were: Mrs. C. R. Springer, President, of St. Louis; Mrs. John C. N. Judson, First Vice President, of Brooklyn; Miss M. A. Stimson, Second Vice President, of New-York City; Miss M. E. True, Recording Secretary, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. John Duncan, Corresponding Secretary, of Louisville; Mrs. Levi T. Scofield, Treasurer, of Cleveland; Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Chairman of the New-York State Committee, of New-York; Mrs. Lamson of Boston, Mrs. John McDougall of Montreal, Mrs. Rainwater of St. Louis, Mrs. Rawson of Cleveland, Mrs. Moore of Richmond, and Mrs. Hinds of Newark.

The object of the international board is to unite in a central body to promote the spiritual, mental, and physical interests of women, together with other Christian work.

At a meeting last evening President Seth Low of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women, were the speakers. Dr. Truman J. Backus presided. On the platform, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, were Mrs. C. R. Springer of St. Louis, President of the National Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Association, St. Louis, and Mrs. C. V. Judson of Brooklyn, Vice President of the International Board and President of the association in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Dickinson read a long paper, in which she referred to the work of different bodies of women, mentioning particularly the order of the King's Daughters, of which she is an officer. She spoke of the benefit of organization.

Dr. Abbott spoke extemporaneously, and for a few moments only. He told of the work of the Christian Associations and the real object of it all—bringing people to Christ. It was what the ladies who listened to it said afterward was an inspiring speech.

Seth Low spoke very earnestly of the value of Christian fellowship and the benefit of organization to women.

"Men ask the vital question of life and death," he said; "it can all be answered in the words, 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and ye shall be saved.'"

Mrs. John Lord sang twice during the evening.

There was quite an exciting time at the close of the meeting, as the Brooklyn members entertaining delegates seemed all to have lost them in the crowd.

The proceedings will be opened formally this morning, the programme being as follows:

9:30 A. M., prayer service; 10 A. M., opening session; reports from corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, international messenger, standing committees, State Vice Presidents; 2:30 P. M., discussion—Topic, "The Vital Christian; Through the Bible Classes, Prayer Meetings, Relief or Missionary Work." Leader, Mrs. A. L. Mabbeet, Rochester, N. Y.

A reception will be given the delegates by the active members to-morrow night.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Boards of officers have been appointed at the following places to examine candidates for Ordnance Sergeantcies:

At Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory—Detail: Major Augustus H. Bainbridge, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, First Cavalry; Lieut. Carl Koops, Tenth Infantry.

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory—Detail: Major John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry; Capt. Walter D. Duggan, Tenth Infantry; Lieut. John M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Detail: Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Robert C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry.

At Madison Barracks, New-York—Detail: Major Ezra P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Alfred Morton, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry.

At Fort McHenry, Md.—Detail: Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Detail: Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Capt. John L. Tiernan, Third Artillery; Lieut. John W. Ruckman, First Artillery.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Detail: Major George B. Russel, Fifth Infantry; Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery; Lieut. Matthias Crowley, Fifth Infantry.

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla.—Detail: Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Third Artillery; Capt. James O'Hara, Third Artillery; Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, Third Artillery.

At Washington Barracks, D. C.—Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. William P. Stone, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort Preble, Me.—Detail: Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery; Lieuts. John H. Gifford, and Edward E. Gayle, Second Artillery.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y.—Detail: Major Alan G. Turnbull, Capt. John W. Dillenback, First Artillery; Lieut. Frederick Marsh, First Artillery.

At Fort Warren, Mass.—Detail: Major Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery; Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Detail: Major Francis E. Lacey, Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—Detail: Major John N. Coe; Capts. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry; Willis W. Wittich, Twenty-first Infantry.

—Court-Martial.—At Washington Barracks, D. C.—Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery; Capts. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery; Frederick Fuger, William Ennis, and Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery; Lieuts. Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; William E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; Clarence P. Townsley, and Wm. Chamberlaine, Fourth Artillery; Archibald Campbell, Third Artillery; Henry H. Whitney, Gordon D. Heiner, and John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fourth Artillery, and Lieut. David M. King, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—A board of officers has been appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion. Details: Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Majors Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; John T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder. Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Twenty-eth Infantry, has been detailed a member of the board for servnce during the examination of infantry officers only, vice Capt. Carter.

—Court-Martial.—At Fort Myer, Va.—Detail: Major Thomas C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry; Capts. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Benjamin H. Cheever, and Augustus P. Blocksom, Sixth Cavalry; Lieuts. John A. Harmon, Charles D. Rhodes, Benjamin B. Hyer, Harry H. Stout, Herbert A. White, August C. Nissen, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut. Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial.—At Key West Barracks, Fla.—Detail: Capts. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery; Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Department; Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Lieuts. Joseph M. Califf, Kenneth Morton, and Rogers F. Gardner, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Lieut. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry; Colville P. Terrett, Adjutant, Seventh Infantry; Frank B. Jones, Adjutant, Twenty-second Infantry; Rowland G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry.

—Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to New-York City to inspect material for the construction in his charge at David's Island, New-York Harbor.

—Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry; will report to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for duty with the Tenth Infantry.

—Lieut. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, has been relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Gordon D. Heiner, Fourth Artillery, fifteen days.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander J. W. Carlin has been detached from the Monterey, ordered home, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams has been detached from the Boston and ordered to the Monterey as Executive Officer.

—Commander C. E. Clark has been ordered to command the Independence, Nov. 18.

—Ensign J. V. Chase will take three months' leave.

The German and the Woman.

From The Saturday Review.

If anything is more astonishing than the calm superiority of contempt with which the German is accustomed to treat his wife, it is the melting tenderness with which he is prepared to salute the largest and least ideal of waitresses in a beer cellar at any sufficiently late hour of the evening. He sees the blonde Gretchen everywhere afloat heavenward; and he sees everywhere the despicable female animal. Between, there is only a great void. But still, how far is this attitude of mind peculiar to the German? Is it not almost equally true of the average Englishman?

Certain external differences there are, and a little more outward grossness and evident sentimentality on the part of the German; but we scarcely venture to hope that, in his heart of hearts, the average Englishman has any more intelligent comprehension of the nature of woman.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 WEST 44th ST.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City—Both Sexes.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Association Business Institute.
DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

New-York University Non-Matriculants'
Night Class in Elementary Hebrew at the University Building, Washington Square. For particulars, apply, by mail, to Prof. Prince, University Heights, New-York City.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

GEO. W. WALLACE'S SCHOOL,
80 AND 82 WEST 126TH ST.
New building open in December at 83d St. and Boulevard. SEE CIRCULAR.

ALEXANDER MACGREGGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor and one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

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GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
Parties will leave New-York in January and February for Two Grand Tours of 71 days through the Southern States,

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The return tickets may be used from California on Any Regular Train until July, or with any one of Ten Parties under Special Escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes. These tours are intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Tours to California, Mexico, omitting California, Florida, Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands, Washington, and Lookout Mountain, Old Point Comfort, Gettysburg, &c.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

The Sources of Don Quixote.

From Temple Bar.

The village of Argamasilla de Alba is situated on the extreme southeast corner of New-Castile, close to the source of the "weeping Guadiana." Viewed from the plain of La Mancha, its aspect is dull and unsightly, being composed of mean-looking houses built around a dreary plaza, shaded by a few fine English elms—the only objects that lend a touch of poetry to the scene.

It was to this insignificant spot that Cervantes was sent as tax collector, or tithe proctor, to the Priory of St. John. The Mayor, incensed by his importunities, charged him with the embezzlement of the moneys collected, and it was on this count, now believed to be groundless, that Cervantes was cast into prison. The prison still stands in the "Calle," bearing his name. Part of the original door, well protected with iron plates, is likely to endure for many a year, but the rest of the building is fast falling into decay.

It is said that no effort should be made to preserve this interesting monument, to which we owe the creation of a work of immortal genius; for had Miguel Cervantes not been cast into prison by an eccentric Mayor, the story of "Don Quixote," in whose pages throbs the national life of Spain, would never have seen the light.

The book was in great measure the outcome of circumstances. During this imprisonment, Cervantes's imagination was left to feed upon the personalities around him—the Mayor and other village notables. These living personages became the types of his fictitious characters, known to all students of literature under the names of Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, Dulcinea, Master Nicholas, the Licentiate, the Bachelor, and many others. Here, in his gloomy cellar prison, Cervantes conceived his wondrous story, and here he actually wrote the first two chapters, which were thrown by his jailers to those who waited below.

When They Drank to Excess.

From The National Review.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, writing to his wife in 1787, says: "Men of all ages drink abominably. Fox drinks what I should call a great deal, Sheridan excessively, and Grey (Lord Howick) more than any of them. Pitt, I am told, drinks as much as any one." In fact, all through the last century leading statesmen, men of letters, Judges, divines, and other persons of high position habitually drank to excess, and nobody thought much of it. What, then, was the use of trying to check the common people? A poem by James Smith, called the "Upas Tree in Marylebone Lane," meaning the spirit-bar, gives one a brief glimpse into the public house of the period:

The house that surrounds it stands first in the row,
Two doors at right angles swing open below,
And the children of misery daily steal in,
And the poison they draw they denominate gin.

There enter the prude and the reprobate boy,
The mother of grief and the daughter of joy;
The serving maid slim and the serving man stout,
They quickly steal in and they slowly reel out.

Swing doors, bar-drinking, female customers, and young people are less modern features of the traffic than is generally supposed. Indeed, the traffic has no modern features, except its comparative respectability. Adulteration abounded to an extent undreamed of to-day. The "good old times" when taverns were places of legitimate refreshment, and nothing but "honest home-brewed" was drunk, never existed. Here is a rap for the brewers from The Gentleman's Magazine of 1762: "Taxes upon taxes, and beer sold at 3½d. not worth ¾d.! Brewers pining at the hardships they labor under, and rolling away in their coaches and six to their several villas to drown their grief in burgundy and champagne."

At a Disadvantage.

From The Boston Transcript.

Penman—It's outrageous the way Kunnifus ridicules my writings.

Amicus—Turn about is fair play. If he laughs at your writings, why don't you get your revenge by laughing at his?

Penman—That's just where he has the advantage of me. He only writes humorous stuff, confound him!

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsome room on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

30 EAST 44th Street, large and small rooms; newly furnished; with board; private baths; references exchanged.

41 ST, 43 EAST.—Excellent board; sunny rooms; all conveniences; very reasonable prices; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Sunny second-floor room; excellent table.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, southern exposure, for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th Av.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

53d ST., 50 WEST.—Second floor, front; private bath; also second floor suite for gentleman; private family.

86th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMBUS Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

107 WEST 108th ST.—To Let—to two gentleman; $6 weekly; furnished front parlor; bedroom connecting. CODWISE.

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE WOULD RENT to one or two gentlemen elegantly furnished suite, second floor, in private residence; every convenience; fashionable location, between 84th and 88th St., West. Address EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each. As required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premium, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, adjust, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain as aforesaid an average speed of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place on which the vessel upon which he bids is to be constructed. In view of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake both. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required to accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and no proposal will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Proposals are divided in two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 2—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and modify them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or both under one or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.
GEO. E. WARING,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., October 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Washington, D. C., two horizontal tubular boilers (for use in connection with the electric lighting plant now being installed at the Government Hospital for the Insane) will be received at the department until one o'clock P. M., Friday, November 15, 1895, when they will be opened. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, &c., may be obtained upon application at the office of the Chief Clerk of the department. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board, made to the Common Council of said city on or about the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on or about the said 14th day of June, 1895, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 10th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

The notice herein heretofore published, dated the 29th day of October, 1895, is hereby withdrawn.

Dated New-York, October 30th, 1895.
BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
By A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New-York City, and TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New-York City, Attorneys to the Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New-York will, at his office, No. 2,022 Third Avenue, in said city, on November 27th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., hear and consider all statements, objections, and evidence that may be then and there offered in reference to the contemplated change and revision of maps and sewerage plans of the 23d and 24th Wards, also change of grade in pursuance of the provisions of Chap. 721, Laws 1887, and Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890:

1st. Change of grade of West Farms Road between E. 172d and E. 176th Street;

2d. Change of grade of Cannon Street from Giles Place to East 238th Street;

3d. Change of grade of East 200th Street (Southern Boulevard) from Perry Avenue to Hull Avenue;

4th. Change of grade of East 233d Street (East Chester Avenue) from Webster Avenue to Mt. Vernon Avenue;

5th. Change of East 197th Street (Isaac Street) from

C. DANA GIBSON WEDDED

Miss Irene Langhorne of Richmond Is the Bride.

THE CEREMONY PERFORMED AT NOON

Many Guests from New-York Witness the Marriage at Historic St. Paul's—Composition of the Bridal Party.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—The most notable wedding in Virginia for many years was that of Miss Irene Langhorne and Charles Dana Gibson of New-York, at old St. Paul's Church, here to-day. The bridal march from "Lohengrin" was given at 12:10 o'clock, and at the same time the male choir, consisting of men and boys, in black and white surplices, appeared in front of the chancel, led by W. E. Grant, the director. The choir in files of twos marched to the entrance of the middle aisle to meet the bridal party and open the service. The music changed into "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," and for the prelude the procession simultaneously began the singing of the first verse of the anthem. Behind the choristers came the ushers, the order being Harry Langhorne and Algernon Craven, James De Kay and T. F. Sykes, Tompkins McIlwaine and Thomas Hastings, John T. Anderson and Lilburn Myers, Robert Howard Russell, and Richard Harding Davis.

Then came the bridesmaids, eight in number, Misses Sarah Pemberton of Philadelphia and Bessie Martin of Richmond forming the first couple, Misses Ellen Hobson and Alys Connally of this city the second, Misses May Jones of Richmond and Elizabeth Gibson of Flushing, L. I., the third. Their gowns were of pale yellow taffeta silk, corsage of yellow chiffon, long Marie Antoinette fichus, caught up with black chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids also wore large black velvet hats with ostrich feathers, black gloves and black slippers, and carried bouquets of pale yellow chrysanthemums, tied with broad satin ribbons of the same hue.

After the bridesmaids came the maids of honor, Misses Nannie and Phillis Langhorne, younger sisters of the bride. They were appareled in French gowns of white taffeta, embroidered with white and silver, long white gloves, and wore large leghorn hats, trimmed with white ostrich tips. They carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums, tied with white satin ribbons.

A few steps behind the maids of honor followed the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, Cheswell Dabney Langhorne.

The bride wore a bridal robe of white satin, en train, waist of white chiffon, garniture of Renaissance lace. Her veil was fastened in her hair by a spray of orange blossoms and clusters of diamonds.

Before the first two ushers arrived at the chancel steps, the groom, and his best man, Langdon Gibson of New-York, stepped without the vestry room, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael, rector of St. Paul's Church, and his assistant, the Rev. Z. B. Farland.

Reaching the chancel, the ushers formed two columns, one on either side, in front of the male choristers, while the bridesmaids halted just at the steps, permitting the bride to pass by them. Miss Langhorne approached the altar, leaning lightly upon the arm of her father. As the bride neared the steps leading to the altar, the groom stepped forward, and, extending her his right hand, took her from her father and led her to the altar. Mr. Langhorne walked over to the right of the right-hand column of ushers, and stood there to give the bride away.

The Rev. Dr. Carmichael performed the short Episcopalian service.

An unusual and yet very affecting feature of the service was the manner in which the bride was given away. When the minister had asked the customary question in this respect, Mr. Langhorne, the bride's father, stepped slightly forward, while the bride turned toward him and kissed him tenderly. Then, tenderly being over, the folds of the veil were thrown back, and the face of the bride exposed.

To the music of Mendelssohn, the bridal party marched from the church. Following the attendants were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Monsure Perkins, and other members of the families of the bride and groom. Carriages were at once taken and the bridal party and invited friends went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne, where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson left on the 3:55 P. M. train for Old Point Comfort. They will spend about ten days in the South, return to Richmond for a day or two, then go to New-York, and sail for Europe on the 24th.

The guests at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Gibson, Mrs. Charles De Wolf Gibson, Miss Annie Gibson, Miss Josephine Gibson, Miss Benedict, Miss Barrymore, Miss Redmond, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, James L. Breese, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Page of Washington, Miss Perkins of New-York, Livingston Beekman of New-York, Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia, Dr. Delano Fitzgerald of Baltimore, George Snowden Andrews of Baltimore, Mrs. John Lewis of Lynchburg, Edward Craven of Greenwood, Snowden Wood of Crozet, Edward Browning of Philadelphia, Robert Toland of Philadelphia, Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, John B. Ellison of Philadelphia, Misses Gertrude and Landen Rives, sisters of Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler; Miss Benedict of New-York, and Thomas Nelson Page and wife.

The condition of Juan A. Smith of Brooklyn, one of the ushers whose arm was broken by a fall from a horse yesterday afternoon, was more comfortable this evening. All the wedding guests from New-York left for home on this evening's train.

C. Dana Gibson, Mrs. C. Dana Gibson,
Principals in a Notable Wedding Yesterday at Richmond.

Sedgwick—Minturn.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant Square was crowded with people of social prominence yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to witness the marriage of Miss Sarah May Minturn to Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's parish, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Robert B. Minturn of 109 East Twenty-first Street and a sister of Mrs. Osaac Newton Phelps Stokes.

The chancel and altar at St. George's were elaborately decorated with white and pink chrysanthemums and vines of the same colors. The back of the chancel was banked with ferns and tropical plants, forming an excellent background for the bright hued flowers. On the altar were golden vases filled with large clusters of roses, and draped from the chancel rail were garlands of white chrysanthemums.

Ellery Sedgwick, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Minturn and Miss Mildred Minturn, sisters of the bride; Miss Susan W. Codman of Boston, and Miss Carlotta Russell Lowell of Cambridge, Mass., cousins of the bride.

The ushers, who preceded the bridesmaids up the aisle, were George W. Vanderbilt, uncle of the Duchess of Marlborough; Robert Shaw Barlow, Lawrence Godkin, James B. Ludlow, and Benoni Lockwood, Jr., all of New-York; Owen Wistar of Philadelphia, F. M. Stone of New-Bedford, Mass., and Edward Brandigee of Utica, N. Y.

The bride went up the aisle on the arm of her brother, Robert S. Minturn, who gave her away. She wore a gown of heavy white satin, the skirt being simply made. On the bodice were quantities of rare old point lace. The sleeves were very large and the corsage was cut high. The veil of point lace was secured to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the house of the bride's mother, to which about two hundred friends were invited. The drawing room, where the young couple received the congratulations, was elaborately decorated with white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick stood in a bower formed by huge tropical plants and under a canopy of white posies. The other rooms were handsomely trimmed with American Beauty roses, violets, chrysanthemums, and ferns.

Hyde—Marks.

Miss Isobel Ballard Marks, daughter of Mrs. Henry Marks of 550 Fifth Avenue, and William Truslow Hyde, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue. The church was decorated with palms, white chrysanthemums, and lilies.

The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Henry Lubeck. The bride was given away by her mother. She wore a gown of heavy ivory-white satin, trimmed with rare old point lace, with veil of tulle, fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Georgiana Hand, who wore a Marie Antoinette gown of yellow and white striped satin, with fichu of white chiffon, edged with yellow lace, and a large white hat, with yellow plumes, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses.

The bridesmaids, Miss Lucy Marks, sister of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Hyde, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Fanny Lockwood, and Miss Florence Hyde, sister of the bridegroom, wore Marie Antoinette gowns of yellow satin, with large hats. They carried bouquets of American Beauty roses, and wore the bride's gift, pins in the form of pearl crowns.

The ushers were Arthur Hyde, brother of the bridegroom; Robert Stuart, Edward Buckout, B. Talbot Hyde, Frank N. Dodd, and Girard B. Townsend. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., was best man. They wore scarfpins, gifts of the groom.

The bride's mother wore a gown of heliotrope satin, trimmed with old point lace and sable, and wore a dainty bonnet of the same. Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, mother of the bridegroom, wore a green velvet gown, with brocade of a lighter shade.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's mother. The bride and bridegroom received in the front drawing room within a bower of palms and orchids. This room was decorated in yellow, the library in white, and the dining room in yellow and maidenhair fern. The upper rooms were also elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. Pinard served the collation and Stubb's Orchestra furnished the music. After the reception a dinner was served for the bridal party and the immediate family of the bride and groom.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. H. Francis Hyde, Mrs. A. B. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Day, and Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, Miss Josephine W. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Cliffford Hand, Mr. John Haven, Miss Helen Gouid, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hastings, Dr. and Mrs. H. Van Dycke, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs Henry Lubect, Archdeacon, and Mrs. Kirkby, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. T. Todd, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Capt. and Mrs. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abner Harper, Mathew Hale and Mrs. Hale of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. George Lockwood, Mrs. Josioh, Mr. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, Mrs. Charles A. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Andrew Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, and Mr. Paulding Farnham.

Weidenfeld—Donovan.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The wedding of Miss Catharine Clayton Donovan of this city to Camille Weidenfeld took place at noon to-day in the cathedral, Eighteenth and Race Streets. The church was packed with the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. A large crowd had gathered in the street in front of the cathedral long before the hour set for the service to begin. Some of the crowd eluded the vigilance of the ushers and pushed their way into seats reserved for the invited guests.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father and advanced toward the chancel, where the groom, with the best man, was waiting to receive her. Following the bride came the bridesmaids, all of them proceeding to the front of the church. A circumstance which lent additional interest to the wedding was the presence inside the chancel of Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate from Rome, who had been asked to perform the marriage ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Father McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York City, of which the groom is a member.

The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Clayton Donovan, Miss Weidenfeld, a sister of the groom; Miss Renée Coudert, and Miss Louise Edey. The ushers were Richard Nelson Young, J. Henry Smith, Dr. George Richards, Henry De Forest Meeks, William B. Costa, and Frederic Coudert, Jr., of New-York, and Frank Donovan, a brother of the bride. The decorations inside the church were very handsome.

The ceremony over, the bridal party proceeded to the home of the bride's parents, 2015 Walnut Street, where the invited guests again assembled to partake of the wedding breakfast. The bride received many costly and handsome wedding presents.

The following were the guests from New-York: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Watson, Charles Pancoast, Miss Susan Rich, Miss Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Weidenfeld, T. Stafford Young, Richard Nelson Young, Dr. Richards, Henry D. Meeks, William B. Costa, and John Gillis.

Macaulay—Bulkeley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—The wedding of Richard Henry Macauley of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Sarah Taintor Bulkeley of this city, which took place at 6 o'clock this evening in the Pearl Street Congregational Church, was an event of great social interest in Hartford.

The bride is the youngest daughter of ex-Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. William H. Bulkeley, and the sister of Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile and of Mrs. David Van Schaack of Brooklyn, N. Y. The bridegroom is a graduate of Trinity College, class of 1895.

The Rev. William De Loss Love, Jr., conducted the wedding ceremonies.

Miss Florence Reed Ingraham of Hartford was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Morgan Brainard, daughter of Mayor Brainard of this city and cousin of the bride; Miss Frances Wood Macauley of Detroit, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Edith Sterling and Miss Eleanor Sterling of Orange, N. J.; Miss Mabel Lockwood Claghorn of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Wilcox Russell, Miss Grace Judson Root, Miss Juliette Hamlin Lawrence, Miss Lillian Champion Cone, and Miss Alice Wilder Smith of Hartford.

Robert Preston Parker of Trinity, '94, acted as best man. The ushers were Col. William E. A. Bulkeley and John C. Bulkeley, brothers of the bride; George Thurston Macauley of Detroit, brother of the bridegroom; Charles C. Barton, Jr., of Boston, Ford Archer Hinchman of Detroit, Ashley Pond, Jr., Yale, '96; John Strawbridge of Germantown, Penn.; E. F. Burke of Orange, N. J.; George Trowbridge Hendrie, and Mark Miller Sibley of Detroit, both members of '97 at Trinity.

After the wedding a brilliant reception was given at the residence of Gen. Bulkeley on Washington Street.

Bernard—Maltby.

Miss Margaretta Atwater Maltby, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Maltby of 22 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and William Marshall Bernard, a son of Charles H. Bernard, were married last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's parish, assisted by the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, the assistant rector of St. Andrew's.

The interior of the church was prettily decorated with tropical plants and varicolored flowers. The chancel was almost a mass of white and yellow chrysanthemums, pink roses, and palms, and the altar was banked with ferns and American Beauty roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Annie Beals, and the best man was Charles Bernard, Jr., brother of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Lucius U. Maltby, a brother of the bride; James E. Price, Charles G. Alleyn, and Paul R. Towne.

There was no reception after the ceremony. Upon their return from their wedding trip the newly married couple will make their home with the parents of the bride.

Cross—Stevens.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 7.—Prof. Charles Whitman Cross of Washington, D. C., was married to Miss Virginia Stevens, second daughter of ex-Congressman Moses and Charlotte Osgood Stevens, at the family mansion on Osgood Hill, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Noyes, of the ancient North Parish Unitarian Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Helen Stevens, sister of the bride. Prof. Samuel L. Penfield of New-Haven, Conn., was groomsman. The ushers were Moses T. Stevens, Jr., youngest brother of the bride; Isaac Osgood, Edward H. Smith of Boston, and Horace N. Stevens of New-York.

Horsfall—Porter.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Miss Alice C. Porter was married last evening to William H. A. Horsfall at her home in South Sixth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. I. H. Bodley.

A supper followed the ceremony. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall will make their home in Mount Vernon

A NEW HOME FOR RETIRED ACTORS

Fanny Davenport to Found a Retreat for Them, with a Dramatic School as One of the Features.

Fanny Davenport is now negotiating for the purchase of a site in Westchester County, or on Long Island, near this city, on which she proposes to erect a building to be called the "Davenport Home." The home will be founded on the same general lines as the Forrest Home, near Philadelphia, and is intended to furnish to venerable members of the dramatic profession a place in which to reside when old age has incapacitated them from further active work on the stage. Mr. Forrest in his will limited the number of actors and actresses who could be received in the Forrest Home, and the result is that it is always crowded, and there are now more than a hundred worthy applicants waiting to gain admission. It is to provide for some of these that Miss Davenport is now planning.

The home which Miss Davenport intends to erect near New-York will have some novel features. In addition to being a place where retired actors and actresses can receive good apartments and first-class care, it will include a school for the children of artists who desire to adopt the profession of their parents, but are without the means to educate themselves properly for this object. The object will be to teach such the art of acting, and to give them as much practical experience by means of actual performances as is possible. To accomplish this Miss Davenport will expect the actors and actresses who reside in the home to act as tutors to the children and give them the benefit of their practical experience. The top floor of the home will be equipped as a miniature theatre, in which to present plays acted by the pupils of the institution.

Unknown authors may submit plays in manuscript, which will be read by a committee, and if they are thought worthy will be presented, cast by the inmates of the home and the pupils. Whenever a new play makes a success the home will demand that the author pay it 50 per cent. of the royalty he receives in case it is sold to a manager or produced in this country. It is also Miss Davenport's intention to allow outside pupils to attend the school on payment of a suitable tuition fee, which will be devoted to helping to maintain the home.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Decoration of Walls.

For three grades of houses we have three grades of wall furnishings.

For the mansion—fresco paintings running into high art; hangings of the richest materials—silk, leather, tapestry are chief.

For the house of moderate dimensions—many rich, but less costly hangings — paper faced with thin silk is one of the most effective.

For the cottage—a great variety of beautiful and inexpensive materials—most decorative of all, perhaps, is burlaps.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A Brooklyn Bridge episode.

The tendency to get away from rough-faced fabrics as showing wear too quickly, and to get back to those with the least possible nap, has led us to make up some winter weight serges.

Dealers of ready-made are shy of such goods, as not being rapid enough sellers, but that's where we come in, with what you expect to find only in a custom-shop.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, $10.00 Each.

For to-day and to-morrow: Children's Long Cloaks, in Mottled Cheviots, checks, stripes and plaids — winter weights—sizes 6 to 14 years, $10.00 each.

Misses' Jackets, in similar materials; also in Boucle Cloths, plain and fancy linings, sizes 10 to 18 years, $10.00 each.

Misses' and Children's ready made Dresses — sample garments, odd sizes—well worth from $18.00 to $25.00; sizes 6 to 18 years, $10.00 each.

Our sale of Ladies' full lined coats, at $15.00 each, is still in progress.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

EGGS FOR ELECTION BETTORS

One of the Missiles Landed on the Desk of a Justice Who Made Warrants for Intended Victims.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—The payment of election bets has made considerable fun in this city. William Snyder (Rep.) and Patrick McKenna (Dem.) bet a handcart ride on the result. The winner was to ride and the loser was to push the cart. Last night was selected for the event, the start to be made from the Five Corners, on the Heights. The ride was all right for the first block; then a gang of boys who were following the handcart began to pelt Snyder and McKenna with eggs. That finished the ride, but not the fun.

One of the eggs flew in at the door of Justice Maes's office and landed on his desk. He at once wrote out warrants for the arrest of McKenna and Snyder, but when a friend suggested that neither of them threw the egg, he tore up the warrants.

Police Justice Potts was the subject of another joke. He bet Police Captain John F. Kelly a $10 box of cigars that Mr. Griggs would be elected. When Justice Potts claimed his wager, Capt. Kelly jokingly replied that he had not made any bet with the Justice.

Justice Potts went away disgusted. He bought a box of cigars this morning and had them charged to Capt. Kelly. He had scarcely opened them when a boy entered the courtroom with another box of cigars and Capt. Kelly's compliments.

"I guess this joke is on me," said the Justice.

"I don't know," said Capt. Kelly, coming in from a side room, after the laugh had subsided, "suppose you open the box." It contained a clay pipe and a package of what Capt. Kelly guaranteed to be the worst smoking tobacco he could find. Justice Potts passed the cigars around.

WHY HE SOUGHT TO RETURN

Mr. Corvelan Sailed Away, Leaving a Valuable Portmanteau—Has It Now.

The mystery of a singular signal which was made two weeks ago by the Clyde Line steamship Delaware, outward bound from this port to Haiti, to the inward bound steamship Laureda, was explained yesterday when the Delaware reached this port. On meeting the Laureda, she had requested that vessel to reconvey to New-York three passengers she had carried out from here. The Laureda signaled that she had no accommodation for passengers, and the two vessels went their respective ways.

The reason given yesterday by the Delaware's officers was that a Mr. Corvelan, who had embarked for Haiti, accompanied by his wife and daughter, had missed, soon after the vessel sailed, a portmanteau containing passports, valuable papers, and money. He had wanted to return to recover his missing property.

Failing in that, he had cabled, upon arrival, to the Hotel Martin, where he had been stopping. The portmanteau was found and sent to him by the steamship Saginaw.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Executive Committee of the Patriarchs will hold a meeting at 533 Fifth Avenue this afternoon, when the association will consider arrangements for balls this season. According to the present plans the first ball will be given on Dec. 23, at Delmonico's. Efforts will be made at the meeting to-day, however, to induce the committee to fix upon a date early in the month. Robert G. Remsen, who is the only survivor of the quartet, consisting of Messrs. Snelling, Ward McAllister, Henry Warren, and himself, which founded the organization twenty-two years ago, is President of the Patriarchs, and August Belmont, Edmund L. Baylies, and George Griswold Haven are members of the Executive Committee. It is possible that some young man will be chosen by the committee to-day to occupy the position held by the late Ward McAllister. It is said that invitations will be distributed more freely this season to the younger members of society than in Mr. McAllister's day.

The arrival in town of Miss Mabel Curtis Wright, the divorced wife of Fernando Yznaga, has renewed the report that she and Count Bela Zichy are to be married soon. She was met upon her arrival by her father, George Curtis Wright, and Count Zichy. If she marries Count Zichy she will have to renounce her Unitarian belief and be received in the Roman Catholic Church. Count Zichy's family is one of the oldest and richest in Austria-Hungary, and he is the oldest son. Mr. Yznaga's settlement upon Miss Wright was not more than $100,000.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline Matthews, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Matthews of Baltimore, and a granddaughter of the late D. Adams Matthews of New-York, to Wilson Field Prentiss of New-York. Mrs. Matthews and Miss Matthews arrived home from Europe last week, and went directly to Baltimore, where they were joined a few days ago by Mr. Prentiss. Miss Matthews is petite, and an exceedingly pretty brunette. Mr. Prentiss is also dark, but is nearly six feet in height. The wedding will take place about the middle of January in one of the Baltimore churches, and will be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

One of the largest teas arranged for December will be given by Mrs. Clement A. Cleveland, at her town house, 59 West Thirty-eighth Street. Miss Cleveland was formally introduced at Newport in August. She is an exceptionally pretty girl, is highly accomplished, and is one of the most popular young woman of the younger set.

The first meeting of the dancing class organized several years ago by Mrs. Henri M. Braem will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 5. This class has been one of the most successful of the many dancing organizations. Other meetings of the class will take place on Jan. 2 and 30.

PATRIARCH.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale.
Girls' Dresses.

A number of Wool Dresses—samples and broken lines—this season's styles—plaid and mixed fabrics,

2.75 to 8.00.

All very much less than former prices—many less than half. A desirable Dress for School can be selected from this lot at very small cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

HISTORICAL WORKS AND NOVELS

Second Day of the Sale of the Poillon Library—A Good Attendance—Some Rare Books Sold.

There was a large attendance at the second day's sale yesterday of the William Poillon library by Bangs & Co. Among the books sold were the following:

Victor Duruy's "History of Rome and of the Roman People," translated by M. M. Ripley and W. J. Clarke, containing over 3,000 engravings, 100 maps and plans, and numerous chromo-lithographs, sixteen volumes, uncut, gilt top, Boston, 1883, $44; "The Encyclopaedia Britannica," 1875-88, Edinburgh, twenty-four volumes, $55.20; same, with index, Scribner's edition, 1878-89, $46.78; Fielding's "Complete Works," Edinburgh, 1771, twelve volumes, $12.

R. F. Gould's "History of Freemasonry," New-York, $7; two works by Gen. A. W. Greely on arctic exploration, $5.25; Hallam's "Europe in the Middle Ages," "Literature of Europe," and "Constitutional History," nine volumes, London, 1854-68, $22.95.

"The Works of Alexander Hamilton," edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, nine volumes, uncut, New-York and London, 1885, No. 332 of 500 copies, $77.85; Hare's "Memorials of a Quiet Life," three volumes, fifty-eight illustrations, $6.38; "The Historical Magazine," &c., two volumes, $13.65; O. W. Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," first edition, 1858, $10.50.

"Portus Romanus juxta Systema Tournefortianum paulo strictues distributus a Georgio Bonelli et a Nicolao Martello," Romae, 1772-90, a scarce and costly work, illustrated with six hundred engravings of plants, all colored by hand, $11.50; eight volumes of William D. Howells's works, London, no date, $24; "Oeuvres de Victor Hugo," 1878, twenty volumes, $22; Washington Irving's works, twehty-six volumes, New-York, 1869, $27.30; Irving's "Life of Washington," No. 192 of 300 copies, New-York and London, 1880, $15.50; Irving's "Life and Voyages of Columbus," No. 521 of 1,100 copies, 1892, $6.90.

"Oeuvres de Lamartine," Paris, 1850-79, seventeen volumes, $17; "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," by E. Littré, five volumes, Paris, 1878-81, $21.25; "The London Stage," 1838, four volumes, $9; Thomas L. McKenney's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," illustrated with 100 portraits, colored by hand, three volumes, Philadelphia, 1870, $18; and Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," 143 illustrations, drawn, reproduced, and printed under the supervision of Fred H. Allen, Boston, 1884, $7.50.

CONSUL GENERAL FROM VENEZUELA

Gen. Bello Arrives—Not Inclined to Discuss Boundary Question—Mr. Forsyth Goes to Philadelphia.

Among the passengers on the Red D Line steamship Venezuela yesterday was Gen. Nicolas Augusto Bello, who has been appointed Consul General at New-York from Venezuela. Gen. Bello, who is accompanied by his son, Enrique, bears an appointment from Gen. Crespo, removing the present Consul General, Louis Forsyth, to the Consulate at Philadelphia. Mr. Bello went directly from the Pierrepont Stores to the Hoffman House, where he was visited yesterday afternoon.

Gen. Bello is about forty years old. He has held high official positions in the Venezuelan Government. He has been a Governor of a Federal district, a member of the Board of Deputies, of which he has been President, and a member of the Federal Council. He has also been Consul at Hamburg.

Gen. Bello was not inclined to discuss the present boundary troubles in Venezuela. He said that he saw President Crispo a few days before leaving Caracas, and that he was in excellent health. No trouble, he thought, would be experienced by the President in selecting a Cabinet, although at the time he left it had not been chosen.

Gen. Bello's attention was called to a story recently printed in The Gazette of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Three negroes from Trinidad, it said, were engaged in smuggling into Venezuela. They were captured by M. de Charmes, a customs official, and imprisoned, but released in a few days freed by revenue cutter says they crossed over to de Charmes's residence, at Guirlo, and failing to find him, butchered his brother. The negroes, who are supposed to be residents of Trinidad, which is under British control, have not been captured.

Gen. Bello had heard of the circumstance, but refused to discuss the case. When asked about the alleged firing on a British vessel by a Venezuelan revenue cutter, Gen. Bello said that he had heard nothing of it.

The report that Mr. Boulton, of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, agents of the Red D Line in this city, had been offered the position of Minister of Finance in the Cabinet, and refused, it, was news to Gen. Bello he said. Any knowledge of any such offer was also denied at the offices of the firm.

LOST 5,000 CHILDREN IN A YEAR

Jersey City Officials Try in Vain to Find What Has Become of Them.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—When the school census was taken, last July, it was found that the number of children of school age had decreased nearly 5,000 since the census of the previous year. As this entailed a serious reduction of the city's income from the State School Fund, the police authorities ordered the patrolmen to take a census of the school children.

This was done in a number of instances, but the returns of the enumerators were found to be correct, and the police census had been abandoned.

The authorities are still wondering how 5,000 children were lost in a year. As the enumerators are paid 5 cents a name, it is believed that the census in previous years was padded.

Dr. Bradford Makes a Will.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, the convicted counterfeiter, who had a dental office at 514 Third Avenue, and was last Friday sentenced by Judge Addison Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, to six years' imprisonment, was yesterday taken to United States Marshal McCarty's office, in the Federal Building, where he was met by his counsel and made his will.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Ladies' Gloves.

4 Button Piqué Dogskin, wide embroidered backs; colors Red, Tan, Brown and Black,

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Also;
a late importation of the Celebrated

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Kid Gloves,
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in newest colorings and embroideries.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

M'GOLDRICK STILL IN DANGER

Fatal Consequences May Result from the Internal Injuries, Dr Shunk Certifies.

John B. McGoldrick, reading secretary of Tammany Hall and Chief Clerk of the City Court, who was stabbed in the left side Wednesday during an altercation with William Dowling, a member of the Tammany General Committee, passed a comfortable night at his home, 345 West Twenty-eighth Street, and was reported yesterday to be resting easily.

Policeman Madden of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, who arrested Dowling, took to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday a certificate from Dr. Allan Shunk that read:

This is to certify that the condition of Mr. John B. McGoldrick of No. 345 West Twenty-eighth Street remains in statu quo. Fatal consequences due to internal injuries may be expected to arise between this date and Sunday next, at which time I hope to be able to give a positive and favorable report.

Magistrate Mott decided that Dowling should be held without bail until that time.

Acting Inspector Brooks had Madden before him at Headquarters yesterday. Madden told the Acting Inspector all he knew of the occurrence. He said that he was patrolling his beat when a stranger approached him and demanded that Dowling, who was being followed by the man, be arrested. He said that Dowling had just assaulted McGoldrick in the Pequod Clubrooms.

"Just then McGoldrick came down the steps of the Pequod Club," said Madden, "and I asked him if he would make a complaint against Dowling. He said that he would, but that he was unable to go to the station house then, but would be around in time to prefer charges in court. McGoldrick said that he had been assaulted with a bottle, but said nothing about being stabbed.

"Prior to going to court I saw the physician who was attending McGoldrick, and then for the first time learned that McGoldrick had been stabbed. Nothing was said about McGoldrick being stabbed at the station house, and everybody thought that the only injuries he received were inflicted on his head by a bottle."

A MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS

Handsome Catalogue Issued by the J. Walter Thompson Agency.

"To advertisers and business men" is dedicated a handsome catalogue just published by the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency of this city. Any one who advertises will find this book of value. Besides being a sort of Baedeker of the advertising world, it is a handsome specimen of the printer's art.

Following a brief preface are specimen advertisements of well-known articles, most of which have appeared in many literary and class publications. From the rude wood cut of former times, the development of modern illustration is traced by progressive pictures, culminating in the most artistic efforts of half-tone work. Then follow useful selected lists of publications, grouped under such heads as "Ladies' Publications," "Illustrated Weeklies," and "Leading Dailies."

In the list of "Leading Dailies" THE NEW-YORK TIMES is conspicuous by a half-tone representation of Newspaper Row—one of the handsomest pictures in a book notable for high-art illustrations.

Following these are full-page reproductions of magazine and periodical covers, with accompanying information about circulation, rates, &c. As a manual of advertising instruction and reference, the book is unique and desirable.

PHASES OF ANTITOXINE TREATMENT

Subject Discussed Before the New-York Academy of Medicine.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held last evening at 17 West Forty-third Street. The attendance was good. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant presided.

The chief subjects discussed were some phases of the antitoxine treatment. The papers were purely technical. Dr. Henry D. Chapin opened the meeting with a paper entitled "Some Observations on the Effect of Horse Serum Injections." He told of his experiments on rabbits and guinea pigs. His conclusions were that the antitoxine treatment should be proceeded with slowly.

Dr. William Vissman read a paper entitled "Pathological Changes Resulting from Serum Injections," and said that his experiments did not sustain the efficacy of the serum treatment.

Dr. William H. Porter's paper was on "Physiological Action of Serum Injections."

The papers were discussed by Drs. W. H. Park, J. S. Billings, and J. Ewing.

The Wesley M. Carpenter lecture on "The Health of New-York" was delivered by Dr. H. M. Biggs. He held that the high death rate in large cities was often due to neglect and the incompetence of public officials.

LEBANON HOSPITAL DOCTORS RESIGN

Were Not on Cordial Terms with the Superintendent, Dr. Liebermann.

Drs. Gezan Kremer, Samuel Friedman, and David J. Hyman of the Lebanon Hospital staff, Cauldwell and Westchester Avenues, resigned yesterday.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, these doctors and the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Gustave Liebermann, have not been on the most cordial terms. The members of the staff wrote to the Medical Board asking it to take some action defining their rights and privileges, and saying that this not being done they would resign.

It was said that the last matter which incensed the doctors against the Superintendent was Dr. Liebermann's conduct on Monday toward a caller who had asked to see Dr. Kremer. The caller was questioned about his business, according to the doctors, and finally sent away without seeing Dr. Kremer. There were a number of other grievance against the Superintendent, according to members of the staff.

Dr. Liebermann, in his own defense, says that the house staff has continually violated the rules and has always resented his authority and sought to run the hospital to his exclusion. He is of the opinion that he will be upheld by the Board of Directors.

A Proverb.

Registered Trade Mark.

Anything worth having in Linens can be had at
"THE LINEN STORE,"
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West Twenty-third Street,
Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Real Laces.

Point Appliqué, Duchesse and Point Gaze, all widths.

Paris Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear.

A late importation of about 300 dozen Ladies' fine embroidered all linen Handkerchiefs,

25 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Edward D. Edson has formed a law partnership with Henry Wendt and Eugene Berry, with offices at 150 Nassau Street. Mr. Edson is a graduate of Olivet College, Michigan, and Columbia Law School.

—A lecture in aid of the Valentine Hill Roman Catholic Seminary, at Yonkers, was given last night in Cooper Union by the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin of the Transfiguration Church, in Mott Street.

—Fifteen candidates for junior clerks in the various city departments were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. The pay is from $40 to $50 a month.

—The cables between Amoy and Hong

Friday
November 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

FITTED AS MISSIONARIES

Work of the Union Training Institute in Brooklyn.

SPECIAL STUDIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

A Successful School Founded in 1888 by Mrs. Lucy D. Osborn—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"Union Missionary Training Institute" is the inscription on a sign placed on a small dwelling house in Waverley Avenue, not far from Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

That is the only thing, except the unusual amount of cheerful life around it, to distinguish the house from an ordinary dwelling.

A young colored man, with a book in his hand, opened the door to a visitor yesterday, and led the way into a pretty and cheerful parlor, which was furnished with a piano, a sofa, and comfortable chairs.

The institution is not very well known in Brooklyn, although it has been there since 1888. It trains young men and women of all creeds for foreign missionary fields.

There are forty-five young men and women in the institute this year, following out different lines of study. Their preparatory

Miss Hester Alway,
Acting Principal of the Union Missionary Training Institute, Brooklyn.

work includes the study of physiology, hygiene, and simple remedies that will be invaluable to them in countries where a physician is not to be found.

The accommodations of the institute were materially increased this year by the renting of an adjoining house, but several of the students are still obliged to find boarding places elsewhere. The institute is conducted on a co-operative plan, and if a visitor could examine the kitchen at a very early hour in the morning he would discover a young man engaged in the sometimes troublesome task of building a fire. When he has succeeded in building the fire, two missionary maids set to work to prepare breakfast with all the skill of professional cooks. There are three of these educated maids on duty for dinner and two at suppertime. A young man goes to market with a basket for such edibles as are not bought in wholesale quantities. Other young men also find occasion to make themselves of service in the domestic economy of the household. All the work is intended to train the young men and women for their work as missionaries.

The second house maintained by the institute is occupied by the men. Under the superintendence of the matron they keep it in excellent order.

In the main house there is a room back of the pretty parlor which is devoted to the students when at their studies. The dormitories are on the upper floors, and in the basement are the kitchen and dining room.

The culinary affairs are presided over by the women. At present there are no arrangements for giving the men opportunities to become cooks.

On laundry days there are numerous helpers. At one time an attempt was made to utilize the men in the starching and ironing of linen, but it was unsuccessful. The results were not always the most satisfactory, and a "colored sister" is only too glad to do this part of the work.

The students are of many different nationalities. There are two young Japanese, a Persian, an Armenian, two converted Polish Jews, one formerly a rabbi; a Bulgarian, and English, American, and colored students.

The Bulgarian student was introduced to the school by a fellow-countryman, who is now at work in his native land. The Armenian was a civil engineer in Turkey, and is the son of a Christian priest.

The regular school course is four years, including a preparatory course for those needing general instruction in the common English branches. A graduate of a normal school or college may enter the third year or junior class, where the real work of missionary training begins. The last two years of the course are devoted to a

Mrs. Lucy D. Osborn,
Founder and Principal of the Union Missionary Training Institute, Brooklyn.

study of the Bible, moral science, church history, theology, comparative religion and ethics, history of missions and missionary countries, elocution, music, and medicine. The students are also taught as far as possible the language of the country in which they are to work.

There are calisthenic exercises daily, and once a week there is a little talk upon etiquette and the amenities of life. This talk is given by Miss Hester Alway, who is now Acting Principal of the school in the absence because of illness in India of Mrs. Lucy S. Osborn, the founder of the school.

Miss Alway is tall, slender young woman, whose one idea since she was a child has been to devote herself to missionary work. She has worked much in public, and was for some time in India. She is a warm personal friend of Mrs. Osborn, and assisted before in the work of the institute. Miss Alway has had charge of the institute since a year ago this last June.

Mrs. Osborn has been very ill in India because of overwork and a fever. She has passed the crisis of the fever, and is now suffering from the complications following it.

Miss Alway is a tall, slender young woman with a sweet face crowned with a mass of soft blonde hair. Her little office at the end of the hall in the main building of the institute is one of the prettiest rooms in the house. There are plants in a box at the window, and vines climbing around the sides of the room and hanging in the window. A vase of flowers and some photographs adorn a pretty desk.

There is a map of Brooklyn near the desk, and the belief of the house is given in a text on the wall opposite, "God will provide."

Miss Alway is a cyclist, and rides whenever she can find time to ride.

"One of the most important features of our school," she says, "is that we can take students who have only a limited education and prepare them for the more advanced study. In this way we are able to send out workers who are well qualified as missionaries, but who could not have found a place in other schools.

"Our fees are small, but if applicants give evidence of faith, the lack of money need not keep them out of the work. Those who have only lives to give find a welcome here. Our school often proves a stepping stone to other institutions and colleges, where more thorough courses can be taken in medicine or other special lines. We hold out a helping hand to those whom others do not reach. Several students have gone from here to study medicine and theology in colleges.

"The medical training that we give here is almost invaluable to missionaries in their fields of work. One of our students has gone to Unalaska to take charge of a school of girls. There is no physician there except a ship's surgeon for a few months in the Summer.

"She has gone out there armed with a medicine chest, prepared for the purpose by Dr. Mosher, who was in that part of the country last Summer. A special study was made of the diseases of the country, so as to prepare the missionary for the exigencies of the place.

"One of our students who has taken a course at the Long Island Medical College is now on his way to Corea, and another is going to open the missionary work in the Soudan. The only mission there now is a small Swedish one, I believe.

"Mrs. Osborn's work has been wonderful. She is an evangelist as well as a missionary. She was very ill with consumption when a young girl, and was given up by her physicians. She said then that if it was God's will, she would get well. Dr. Cullis was her physician at that time, and he had no hope of her recovery. Most of the members of her family had died at her age with the same disease.

"When Mrs. Osborn finally recovered, Dr. Cullis became convinced from her experience, and opened a faith-cure hospital in Boston. It was his faith that saved her life on another occasion. She was about to have an operation performed for a tumor." The doctor called on her, and wanted to know if he couldn't pray with her. She was willing, but did not believe in his faith. After his prayer she left her bed, went around among the patients, and took a walk of two miles. Her trouble gradually disappeared.

"She was in Niagara when it was borne in upon her that she should help missionaries to prepare for their work. She had no money to start the work, and she began it by taking a young English girl into her own house. She came to Brooklyn in 1888, for F. G. Smith had offered her a house rent free for five years. At the end of that time this place was taken. This year we needed more room, and I went to the Lord about it to see what was His will, as we always do here. Then I saw that the house next door was vacant. I knew that was the very thing, and when $100 was offered us toward the rent, I knew that we could take the house. We made arrangements to do so immediately.

"We never ask for help, but on Monday evenings we have prayer meetings, and send up petitions for aid for our daily support. I tell the students just enough of our needs to enable them to pray for what is necessary. 'I need your help,' I say. 'I cannot pray alone. I have not the wonderful faith of Mrs. Osborn.'

"We are never in want. Our sugar box was about empty not long ago, and I told the students I knew they would not mind a little self-denial. But twenty pounds of sugar came the next morning and seven pounds later. We have not needed sugar since.

"Our colored sister was praying the other day. She asked for provisions and money. We are in need of dish towels, and, as she washes the dishes, she asked for those. When she had finished she gave thanks for them, as she said she knew they would come. A barrel of potatoes came the next day, and $10 was left with Dr. Francis H. Stuart down town for us by a lady, and more provisions came the following day.

"No; the dishcloths have not come yet; but Mrs. Williams is expecting them."

Then a visitor who had heard the story contributed a small sum toward the desired towels, and Mrs. Williams, who is an ex-slave, was called in to receive the money.

"I do praise the Lord for these dishcloths," she said, when she came in. She is a trim-looking woman, with a pleasant, gentle face.

"I don't know what I can do except praise Him, for I have thanked Him already," she continued. Then she called down many blessings on the visitor's head.

The incorporators of the institute were the Rev. Dr. Edward Braislin, the Rev. Leighton Williams, Mrs. Darwin R. James, the Rev. William B. Osborn, and Mrs. Lucy D. Osborn.

Among the trustees are the Rev. Samuel B. Darnell, Major Russell Sturgis, and James M. Harn, who is Treasurer.

On the Faculty are: Mrs. Lucy D. Osborn, founder and principal; Miss Hester Alway, acting principal; Mrs. Sallie Herron Tuckey, resident teacher; the Rev. W. J. Mosier, the Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, the Rev. Milton Littlefield, the Rev. T. C. McClelland, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. A. H. McKinney, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Roberts.

In the music department are John Walker, Miss Todd, Miss L. Walker, Miss Hattie Fleming, Mrs. Somers, and Albert W. Newhall.

In the medical department are Dr. Francis H. Stuart, Chairman of department, and Drs. Henry Conkling, Walter Wood, Elisa M. Mosher, Secretary of department; Frances Peele, Harry P. de Forest, Richmond Lennox, and Mary de Boos Ingram.

The matron is Miss Emily E. Oliver.

NEW-YORK WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

Their Convention to Open To-day and to Continue Until Monday.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The annual convention of woman suffragists of the State will convene here to-morrow, Jean Brooks Greenleaf of Rochester presiding. They will hold daily sessions until Monday next.

Among the prominent suffragists who will be here are Martha R. Almy, Jamestown; Isabel Howland, Sherwood; Harriet May Mills, Syracuse; Cornelia K. Hood, Brooklyn; J. Mary Pearson, Emilie S. Van Bell, Maude S. Humphrey, Warsaw; Elnora M. Babcock, Dunkirk, and Mary S. Anthony, Rochester. Addresses will be delivered by Mary Seymour Howell of Albany, Julie R. Jenney of Syracuse, Martha R. Almy of Jamestown, Annie E. P. Searing of Kingston, Carrie Chapman Catt of New-York, Lillie Devereux Blake of New-York, Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, Margaret Livingston Chandler of New-York, Clara Newmann of New-York, Elizabeth Burrill Curtis of Staten Island, Mariana W. Chapman of Brooklyn, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia, Ella A. Boole of Staten Island, Harriette A. Keyeser of New-York, Maude S. Humphrey of Warsaw, Amelia S. Huntington of Syracuse, Cornelia K. Hood of Brooklyn, and Susan B. Anthony of Rochester.

The celebration of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, will take place in New-York City Nov. 12, immediately following the close of the convention, and the delegates will attend.

ONE SENATE DISTRICT IN DOUBT

A Close Vote for O'Sullivan and Page in the Seventeenth.

The precise vote in the Seventeenth Senatorial district cannot be given until the official canvass is made.

Until that time it will not be known to a certainty whether T. C. O'Sullivan, (Tam.) or Charles G. Page (Rep.) has been elected. The returns from one election district, the Tenth of the Seventeenth Assembly District, are missing.

An unofficial count of the vote cast for Senator in the balance of the district made yesterday at Police Headquarters gave Page, 8,063, O'Sullivan 7,993—a lead for Page of 65 votes.

The Seventeenth Assembly District was O'Sullivan's stronghold, having given him without the missing election district 2,719, against 1,754 for Page.

SUPPER TO SIR HENRY IRVING

He Will Be Entertained by the Lotos Club Nov. 16.

The Lotos Club has arranged to give a supper to Sir Henry Irving, Saturday, Nov. 16, at the clubhouse, 558 Fifth Avenue. The company will be seated at 11 o'clock. Club members will be privileged to reserve seats only up to 9 o'clock, on Thursday, when the lists will be closed.

If any seats remain unreserved at that time, members will be privileged to have, each, one guest. Applications for seats are to be made by letter to the Secretary, Chester S. Lord, at the office of the club.

The Entertainment Committee has prepared a good musical programme, to be given before and after the supper.

ARBITRATION, NOT WAR

Subject Laid Before Chamber of Commerce by Its Committee.

NEED OF APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE

A Committee of Five to Wait on Secretary Carlisle and Urge Speedy Completion—Portrait Presented.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. The usual routine business was transacted and then the question of international arbitration was brought before the members by the following communication from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws.

To the Chamber of Commerce:

In view of recent warlike utterances by men prominent in public life, and the pendency of international questions affecting commerce, your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws calls attention to the following from a recent number of The University Law Review:

"Nations as Clients.—The judicial power begins to lay its hand on the war power. The following account of the growth of international arbitration was recently given by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood: "The first real cases of international arbitration were between this country and Great Britain, less than a century ago. These were provided for by the Jay treaty of 1794. From 1816 to the present time there has been an average, through the whole seventy-nine years, of one important case of arbitration per year. Only four or five of these are known to most people, for one war makes more noise than a hundred arbitrations, and costs more than a thousand. Only recently the President of the United States, as arbitrator, settled a difficulty between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, involving a territory of 30,000 square miles, and the papers of this country had, perhaps, two inches of notice of it. In the last twenty years these cases have occurred at the rate of two or three a year. They have covered questions of boundary, of insult to the flag, of property, of personal injury—every question, in fact, with which nations have to do except the one question of the actual existence of the national life. In every case the difficulty has been settled for all time, and no war has ever grown out of any of them. Our country has settled more than forty of these difficulties. During this period of eighty years we have had three wars with foreign nations, lasting altogether only four years and a half. We have been literally the peace nation of the world. Great Britain has settled about a dozen in the same period, and all the nations of Europe have had from one to seven cases. Japan and China have in this way settled difficulties; all the South American republics except two, and two of the Central American republics have done the same. What it is proposed to do is to crystallize into law what is the general practice of the United States to-day, and, to a considerable extent, the practice of other nations.

We shall find another interesting subject of discussion in the proposed establishment of a great international tribunal of arbitration, which shall be to the nations of the world what the United States Supreme Court is to the States of this Union.

Respectfully submitted,
F. B. THURBER,
JAMES McCREERY,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
Of Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1895.

The communication was received.

The same committee presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The necessity for the construction of a new warehouse for the Appraiser's Department at the Port of New-York has been recognized by the Congress of the United States, a desirable site having been purchased and the first two stories of the building completed; and

Whereas, The last Congress increased the limit of cost $1,000,000 for the completion of said building and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury (Chap. 189, Laws of 1895) to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of any portion or the whole of said building, including heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, or any portion of the same; and

Whereas, The Government is now called upon to pay as rental of the present stores, annex, and United States General Appraiser's offices $83,300, a sum equal to the interest at 3 per cent. on $2,750,000, for facilities which are entirely inadequate; now

Therefore, In view of the fact that over 66 per cent. of the customs revenues of the United States are collected at this port, and the interests of the Government and business men alike require the speedy completion of the new warehouse, to the end that better facilities for the receipt, examination, and delivery of imported merchandise may be afforded the Appraiser and the Collector,

Resolved, That a committee of five, to be named by the President of this Chamber, and of which committee he shall be an ex-officio member, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury and respectfully urge that a contract or contracts be speedily entered into for the completion of said warehouse, and that such contract shall provide for the full completion of the same on or before the 1st day of September, 1896, under penalties sufficient to secure the due performance of said contract; that such action is deemed by us essential in the interest of the Government and of this great commercial community, and as furnishing the most efficient medium through which to secure administrative reform in the Customs Service at this port.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. John Sloane, Hicks Arnold, John W. Aitken, F. B. Thurber, and James McCreery were appointed a committee to wait upon Secretary Carlisle and urge the speedy completion of the Appraiser's warehouse.

A portrait of the late Luman Reed was presented to the Chamber, accompanied by the following letter from Frederick Sturges:

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: On behalf of Mrs. William H. Osborn, Frederick Sturges, Edward Sturges, and Henry C. Sturges, children of the late Jonathan Sturges, I take great pleasure in presenting to the Chamber of Commerce the portrait of Luman Reed, painted by A. B. Durand for my father in 1839, and of which he used to say, he did not, "The all-absorbing subject of my letters of yesterday and the day before occupied my mind so much that I did not even mention my portrait that you painted for Mr. Sturges. He has got it home, and it is hung up. It stands the test of the critics; even Paff says that it is first rate, and he, you know, spares nobody but the old masters."

Mr. Reed was born in Austerlitz, Columbia County, New-York, Jan. 4, 1787. In 1792 he first went to school, and to fit him out, his father bought him a wool hat, (the first article, his brother writes, that was ever bought for him;) everything had been homespun and homemade. He had not yet had a pair of shoes; he staid in the house Winters or slid on the ice barefooted, and ran out Summers barefooted and bareheaded.

We next hear of him in 1811 in Coxsackie-on-the-Hudson, in business, and running for two years or more as master of a sloop to New-York. In 1815 he removed to New-York and entered into business under the firm name of Hall & Reed, in Coenties Slip, corner of Water Street. Mr. Hall dying, a copartnership was formed as R. & L. Reed, and the business was removed in 1817 or 1818 to 125 Front Street, continuing until 1821, when that firm was dissolved. The next store, 127 Front Street, was occupied by Leavitt & Lee, (David Leavitt and David Lee.) This firm was also dissolved in 1821, David Lee retiring from the grocery business. Luman Reed and David Lee formed a copartnership as Reed & Lee, and occupied 125 and 127 Front Street. In this year my father, Jonathan Sturges, entered as clerk to the firm of Reed & Lee. In 1826, Reed & Lee dissolved, Mr. Lee forming the firm of Lee, Dater & Miller, and Mr. Reed the firm of Reed, Hemstead & Sturges. Mr. Hemstead dying in 1830, the firm became Reed & Sturges, so continuing until Mr. Reed's death in June, 1836.

While Mr. Reed had succeeded by 1830 in establishing a very high character as a merchant, and had acquired, for those days, a fortune, I would like to present to the chamber some of his other characteristics as cherished by my father. While he was a man of no education but the simplest, he sought to surround himself with both artistic and literary men, and to use his influence, through ability, though the benefit of his generation. He built a large house at 13 Greenwich Street and there founded the first art gallery in New-York, (his collection is still preserved, hidden in the Historical Society, as the New-York Gallery of Fine Arts.) This was open to the public one day a week.

He was a great friend of the artist, A. B. Durand, and commissioned him to paint the portraits of all the Presidents, which he presented to the museum at the navy yard. He was constantly sending artists abroad to educate, and in every way he sought to elevate and refine the time in which he lived.

When, in 1849, I entered my father's office everything remained the same as in Mr. Reed's time, and many of his sayings were repeated as instruction to me. The offices were swept out and fires made by the youngest clerk, 6:30 or 7 o'clock in Winter, before breakfast; the floors were sanded, and the tinder box hung by the side of the open Franklin stove. When my father, in 1821, first swept out the office, Mr. Reed came in, looked around, and said, "Very nice, Mr. Sturges, but when you sweep out do not put the dirt under the stove, [as he had done,] but out in the middle of the floor." The ceilings of the stores were low, the stairs were ladders. He would say, "Young man, I expect you to go up these stairs three steps at a time." The tradition came down to me, and I did it; everybody did it on the run.

He supervised his clerks, required close and prompt attention, and early hours. Sometimes the clerks would be late in opening. On one occasion they found chalked on the floor, "Five o'clock—Luman Reed." This was his method of warning.

I also send a picture of the old stores as they existed unchanged in 1857.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your patience, I remain, yours very truly,

FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1895.

The canvas is about four feet square and rests on an easel at the right of the Secretary's desk.

WANTED HIS FAMILY TO SEE

Mr. Scheftel Had a Lively Time When He Made His First Appearance on the Stock Exchange.

F. Dwight Porter and W. M. Scheftel were admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Mr. Porter did not seek the acquaintance of the brokers at once, but Mr. Scheftel did.

Mr. Scheftel was anxious to become a bull or a bear, as occasion might require, at the earliest opportunity, and knowing that he would be admitted yesterday had his family and intimate friends stationed in the gallery to witness his triumphant entrance into the maelstrom of speculation.

Mr. Scheftel proudly passed the doorkeepers, and from the centre of the floor waved his hat to his admirers that they might recognize and see him take his first plunge in speculation.

His action around the bulls made the bears hunch themselves for sport. They had not hazed any one for about a year, as there is a law against it, but this defiance was too much. With a rush and a roar, financial differences were forgotten, and Mr. Scheftel became the centre of a mob of congratulators.

The new member was made welcome by everybody, and by all at once. He probably never before thought he was so popular a man. Both his hands were shaken at once, and each by a half dozen men, and he was hauled and pulled toward every point of the compass. Others who could not reach his hands indicated their pleasure at becoming acquainted with him by crushing his hat over his eyes, and patting his back with force.

Mr. Scheftel's coat became an object of interest. When he was ejected from the New Street door, the coat was split to the collar.

While he was being spun and rushed about the room his collar and scarf in some manner disappeared, his shirt became unbuttoned, and when he had passed from the sight of his admiring family and friends in the gallery he would have found difficulty in trading clothing with a City Hall Park tramp.

The brokers who took such an affectionate interest in their new member said he would not have been molested if he had not supplied them with an interested group of spectators, and challenged them by making himself conspicuous.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONVENTION

Delegates Present in New-Haven from the United States and Canada.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—About 250 delegates to the Christian Workers' Convention were present this morning, when the ninth annual convention of the societies of the United States and Canada opened.

The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago presided, and conducted a preliminary prayer and praise service. Gov. Coffin welcomed the delegates for the State of Connecticut.

The Rev. D. M. James of Fairhaven delivered a welcome for the local clergy.

Mayor Hendrick was unable to be present, but his address was read by the Rev. John C. Collins, Secretary of the association.

For Yale University, Prof. W. L. Blackman of the Divinity School welcomed the delegates, and for the local Executive Committee John T. Manson of this city delivered the address.

The addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. A. Torrey, Chairman, and the Rev. J. C. Collins, Secretary, of the association. Both were similar in scope, and included a sketch of the progress of the organization the last year. Both discussed various problems which confronted the association, and the best means of increasing the interest felt in Christian work throughout the country. Mrs. George R. Clark of the Pacific Garden Mission, Chicago, spoke briefly of the work being done in the Northwest, and the session closed with the benediction by the Rev. E. N. Poteat.

The afternoon session opened with a devotional service, led by the Rev. Howard W. Pope of this city, Associate Secretary of the association. Brief addresses followed by H. B. Goddard, Superintendent of the Rescue Mission, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. W. H. G. Hinckley of the Good Will Home for Boys, East Fairfield, Me.; Mrs. E. M. Kieth, and Thomas Bone, St. Catharine's, Canada, and the Rev. E. H. Scott, Perth, Ontario.

ROOM FOR THE CITY MAGISTRATES

Proposition to Make Changes in the Criminal Court Building.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to decide what accommodations were to be given the City Magistrates Court in the new Criminal Court Building.

Recorder Goff said that the janitor had informed him that the City Magistrates proposed breaking through the first floor and putting a stairway from the courtroom to the room below, which would be used as a prisoners' pen. He said that he thought they had no right to do so without the permission of the Sinking Fund Commission, so he had told the janitor to lock the door.

Special Sessions Judge Hinsdale appeared and said that his court was now using the prisoners' pen designed for the City Magistrates Court, and that one of their own was needed.

Magistrates Kudlich and Simms of the City Magistrates appeared and asked the commission to arrange for the removal of the present Tombs Police Court into the Criminal Court Building. They said that they intended no discourtesy in thinking of putting a staircase through the first floor.

Mayor Strong appointed Recorder Goff and Alderman Olcott to confer with an architect and see what changes were necessary in the building to give the City Magistrates all the room they wanted. The Recorder said that the Criminal Court Building had not been used for its original purpose, and that municipal departments had crowded in, when they had no right there. He had often brought the subject up before, and no action was taken.

WAIVED BY GEN. AUSTIN LATHROP

He Is Willing that Testimony Against Him Be Taken at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Commissioner Eton R. Brown of Watertown, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to take the testimony on the charges filed against Gen. Austin Lathrop, the Superintendent of State Prisons, has not yet determined upon the day for the commencement of the inquiry. He must give eight days' notice of his intention to begin the taking of testimony. The law says that the proceedings shall be held in the county in which the official lives against whom charges are preferred. As Gen. Lathrop lives in Steuben County, most of the witnesses who are to be called would have to travel over three hundred miles. In view of this Gen. Lathrop has concluded that it would best facilitate the labor of Commissioner Brown to have the proceedings held at the Capitol at Albany. He said to-day:

"I have determined to waive my rights in the matter and consent to the Commissioner sitting in Albany. The witnesses are to come principally from the Counties of Cayuga, Clinton, and Westchester. To hold the inquiry here would be of great convenience to them, and the State would be saved much extra expense which would be entailed should the Commissioner sit in Steuben County. My desire is that the people who have made the charges shall have every opportunity to bring out all their testimony without embarrassment or hindrance, and I am sure that it can be fully and satisfactorily met."

"Old Bill" Vosburg May Be Insane.

"Old Bill" Vosburg, who was arrested in Mott Haven for swindling Farmer Anton Cimfel of Nebraska out of $500 by the green-goods game, was arraigned before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, charged with a felony.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn appeared as his counsel, and asked the Recorder to appoint a commission in lunacy to examine Vosburg. Mr. Lynn said Vosburg was undoubtedly insane. The Recorder told him to submit an affidavit.

The Recorder then fixed bail in $10,000, which was not furnished.

STECKLER SIGN IS DOWN

Headquarters of the I. C. O. Have Been Abandoned.

QUIET TENANTS' SAYS HOTEL CLERK

One Man Authority for the Statement that None Appeared Very Thirsty and Only Two Ever Patronized the Bar.

The big white sign in front of the Coleman House which announced to a curious world that the I. C. O. headquarters were within has been taken down. Those little signs inside the hotel that read "I. C. O. Headquarters This Way" have been taken down, too. But the greatest change is in Room 10. The Gentlemen in Waiting would hardly recognize it now. The long tables have been removed, and everything is spick and span.

"What sort of tenants were the Stecklers; did they make much noise?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the hotel clerk yesterday afternoon.

"Noise! Why, they were the quietest persons in the house. Yes, Sir. You would not know they were around. I never thought that a political headquarters could be such a peaceful, calm, and orderly place. During their three weeks' stay here the members of the I. C. O. did not cause us the least trouble."

This rosy view of the organization is not entirely shared by all the attachés of the hotel, apparently. That is, they are willing to admit that the I. C. O.'s were quiet enough, but in some other minor respects they did not give universal satisfaction.

A man who said he was one of the barkeepers of the house, but who did not wish his name to be used, touched upon this subject in the presence of a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Well, it's just this way," he began, "I have nothing to say against the Steckler boys personally, but their organization gives me a most violent attack of ennui. When we heard that a political organization was going to open up headquarters here we expected that the bar business would be way up. That's what you'd naturally think. We had an idea that it would be necessary to take on extra bartenders, and, as it was, we doubled our stock. Then we waited.

"The first day nothing serious happened. Well, that didn't so much surprise us. Perhaps they were busy getting things in order. But time wore on. The campaign was drawing to a close. Where were those crowds of thirsty politicians that were to line up in front of the bar? Where were those hordes of wine openers that we had so fondly looked forward to?

"The day before election two of the I. C. O.'s came in. They were in high feather. Charlie Steckler had just announced that the organization would get 85,000 votes. The barkeepers nearly fainted at the unusual sight, and it was several minutes before they recovered their composure. The strangers came up to the bar.

"'Well, Moses, we are the people, ain't we, yet?'

"'Sol,' the other answered, 'they can't beat us. Eighty-five thousand votes! I tell you Charlie is certainly a looloo. What will you drink? It's your treat.'

"'Since you mention it, Mo, I will have something. Give me your best whisky, barkeep.'

"The barkeeper got out a private bottle. The I. C. O.'s seized it and poured it out until we had to call time. Then they tossed it off as if it had been beer. For a while they stood chatting. Finally they whispered for a moment, and one of them took the check. Well, Sir, you would have thought he had a paralytic stroke. The other looked over his shoulder, gasped, and put his hand to his heart.

"'Thirty cents!' they yelled in chorus.

"When the one called Sol had partially recovered, he had the audacity to tell the barkeeper that he did not want to buy an interest in the hotel. The check, at least, he argued, must have been for the bottle of whisky. He protested that he had never in his life paid over 5 cents a glass for whisky, and was too old to be imposed upon now.

"It was like pulling teeth to make those fellows pay, and they were the first and last of the I. C. O.'s that patronized the bar."

"DOUGH" AT WILLIAMS'S PLACE.

The ex-Inspector's Headquarters to be Changed into a Bakery.

The "dough" which was so frequently alluded to during the campaign has been somewhat late in arriving at ex-Inspector Williams's headquarters, but it will soon be there now. It will be remembered that the headquarters of the ex-Inspector were at First Avenue and Tenth Street. They are now being made over into a bakery.

Where the politicians congregated and planned the campaign the painters and paperhangers are now busily engaged. A rather prosperous looking man was superintending the job yesterday.

"Are you going to open a bake shop, Sir?"

"Who are you?" he asked gruffly.

The reporter said that he was from THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Well, no, I'm not the proprietor," he said, "but I am a friend of his. I don't mind telling you on the quiet that he really is going to open a bakery, but I wish you wouldn't say anything about it. You see, Williams is not in a very good humor just now, and if he heard that a common, everyday bake shop was going to replace his campaign headquarters he might—well, you know Williams."

BISHOP M'DONNELL MAKES CHANGES

Pastors, Rectors, and Assistants Sent to New Fields of Labor.

Bishop McDonnell of the Brooklyn Diocese has made the following appointments:

The Rev. J. J. Crowley of Huntington, L. I., pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, to succeed the late Rev. Daniel Sheehy; the Rev. Dr. John C. Belford, school inspector, pastor of St. Dominic's Church at Oyster Bay, L. I.; the Rev. John C. York, formerly assistant at St. Agnes's, pastor of St. Patrick's, Huntington, L. I.; the Rev. William T. McGuirl of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, to the Visitation Church, succeeding the Rev. John J. Loughran, D. D., deceased; the Rev. Thomas F. McGronen of Westbury, L. I., pastor of St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, Long Island City; the Rev. Herbert F. Farrell, assistant at St. Francis Xavier's, rector of St. Bridget's Church at Westbury; the Rev. Thomas F. McCaffray of King's Park, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach; the Rev. James J. Cronin of St. Michael's, Flushing, L. I., pastor at King's Park, the Missions of Smithtown and Setawket; the Rev. Peter Kearney of Whitestone, to St. Raphael's, Long Island City; the Rev. John F. O'Hara of Our Lady of Mercy, rector of St. Luke's, Whitestone, L. I.; the Rev. Patrick Farrelly of Holy Cross, Flatbush, to St. Agnes's, at Greenport.

These transfers of assistant pastors have also been made:

The Rev. James H. Kelly, from Holy Rosary to St. James's Pro-Cathedral; the Rev. William F. McGinnis, D. D., from St. John's Chapel, Clermont Avenue, to the Holy Rosary; the Rev. James J. Flynn, from St. James's to St. Agnes's; the Rev. William J. Hamilton, from St. Peter's to Our Lady of Mercy; the Rev. Philip Kenny, from St. Ambrose's to St. Peter's; the Rev. James McMahon, from St. Michael's, Flushing, L. I., to Holy Cross, Flatbush; the Rev. Timothy A. Hickey, from St. Thomas's to St. Michael's, Flushing; the Rev. William Costello, from Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Astoria, to St. Mary Star of the Sea; the Rev. Maurice Hickey, to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Astoria, and the Rev. James J. Coan, to St. John's Chapel.

The changes will go into effect in a few days.

Lost Her Right to a Pension.

Lena Kneustler of 1,461 Madison Avenue was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail for examination Nov. 11 on a charge of having unlawfully drawn a widow's pension. As the widow of Sergt. James J. Reed of Company H, New-Jersey Infantry, she had been entitled to a pension, but she married Oscar Kneustler in August, 1891, after which her right to a widow's pension ceased. She says she did not know she had done wrong.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL REPAIRS

Sheriff Tamsen Thinks Commissioner Brookfield Should Have Funds for the Work—Condition of the Tombs.

The Board of Estimate held a five minutes' session yesterday. Controller Fitch offered a resolution to present to the Board of Aldermen a statement of the appropriations for 1896, and the reason for making them. This action is necessary, under Section 189 of the Consolidation Act. The reasons given were the usual set ones, "that they were necessary and sufficient."

Corporation Counsel Scott returned the plans for the new bridge at Willis Avenue. He had made some amendments, so that legal barriers to their successful completion would be removed. The plans were then referred to the Controller.

Sheriff Tamsen sent a communication to the Board, which was attached to a presentment from the Grand Jury, complaining of the condition of Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff, in the communication, stated that the Grand Jury had served him on more than one occasion with presentments reflecting on the condition of the jail, and that he did not relish them. He said that he did not think he was responsible directly. In fact, he wrote he was convinced that the Commissioner of Public Works was responsible for the care of all public buildings, and suggested that $15,000 be appropriated for Mr. Brookfield to fix up the jail.

The letter was referred to Commissioner Brookfield. Corporation Counsel Scott remarked that the Tombs was in a much worse condition. Mayor Strong said that he had sent an architect to examine the walls, to see if they could bear another story. Mr. Scott said that it would soon be necessary to build a new prison, on account of the Elm Street widening.

MAIMED BY A BRUTAL FATHER

HE HACKS HIS TWO CHILDREN WITH A CLEAVER.

One May Die of His Wounds—The Mother, Beaten by Her Husband, Lies in a Hospital.

A shocking case of brutality on the part of a father toward his two younger children and their mother, a meek little woman, came to light yesterday. The man is William J. Barry, a painter, who lived with his wife and three sons at 765 Columbus Avenue. The wife is in a hospital, just recovering from an operation made necessary by Barry's beating her with a chair. The two little boys, one ten and the other seven, are in the Manhattan Hospital.

Eight times already Barry has served a sentence for drunkenness. A number of times he has been arrested for assault on his family, and they have refused to prosecute.

Since their mother was taken away the boys have suffered even more than before. The oldest, William, had slept in a closet for the past two weeks, fearing to go home, but the little ones had not this refuge.

A noise was heard in the Barry tenement about 2 A. M. yesterday, and Mrs. Flood, who lives on the floor below, had her husband go up stairs and see what was the trouble.

Flood came down with a frightened look, and, when his wife insisted, started for a policeman. He got two policemen, and they went up and broke in Barry's door. They found him standing over the second son, John, with a butcher's cleaver in his hand.

The boy was almost unconscious, and was leaning against the wall. Policeman Reed disarmed Barry, who was glaring wildly around the room. Reed found the younger boy, Arthur, in a front room lying on the floor in a terrible condition. The two children were taken to the hospital, where it is feared that the elder will never recover.

He told the story of what had happened. They had been awakened, he said, by their father seating himself on the bed and striking them with the cleaver. They struggled to escape, but he told them to lie still. Flood's visit stopped what would have probably been an outright murder. When the father heard the neighbor in the hall he started to his feet, and then Arthur succeeded in getting out of bed, as did his brother.

The oldest boy, William, was found in a closet, where he had locked himself, not daring to go home. He would not believe that friends had come to his aid, and it was necessary to break in the door.

Barry was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station, where he calmly went to sleep. The Gerry society will take the case in hand.

MONEY FOR REGISTER'S OFFICE

Aldermen Would Not Cut Appropriation so as to Hamper Work.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Finance Committee on the action of the Board of Estimate in cutting down the provisional estimate for the Register's office. The attendance was not large. Chairman Olcott of the Finance Committee brought in the following report:

Whereas, a duplicate copy of the departmental estimate for the Register's office of the City and County of New-York has been referred to this committee for its action, and

Whereas, It is represented to the committee that the Commissioners of Accounts claim that the amount asked for in said departmental estimate is unnecessarily large, therefore

Resolved, That, while this committee recommends the greatest possible economy in the final estimate for all departments, it does not advocate the cutting down by the Board of Estimate of the final estimate for said Register's office to an extent which would hamper the work of said department.

The report was adopted. The Board of Aldermen then approved of the rest of the departmental estimates without question. The Board of Estimate cut Register Levy down $80,000. He asked for $150,000 and received $90,000.

Alderman Brown said that it was of no use for the Board of Aldermen to make any recommendations, as the Board of Estimate did not have to comply with them, and as a matter of fact always ignored them.

A resolution of Alderman Goodman was passed that the Aldermanic flag should be flown during the time that the board was in session.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AT NEWPORT

Many Prizes Taken by New-York Exhibitors Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R.

PLUM PUDDING MUST GO

Mrs. Hudders Would Also Rob Thanksgiving Day of Other Dainties.

NO MORE FRAGRANT MINCE PIE

The Sort of Thanksgiving Dinner She Would Serve—Rules for Living on Other Days, Too.

The plum pudding must go. With it the pumpkin pie, the fragrant mince pie, and other time-honored Thanksgiving Day dainties must be discarded if the world is to be healthy as well as wealthy and wise.

Thanksgiving Day is to be robbed of half its charms, and perhaps two-thirds of the bad feelings it engenders as well, if the students of humanity and hygiene ever succeed in bringing the world to their way of thinking.

There is a very nice little lady up town who has been studying these subjects from as many points of view as there are stopping places on the compass, and it took her about five minutes yesterday to set down a bill of fare which will supply the necessary sustenance, and at the same time form a very acceptable Thanksgiving Day menu. Here it is:

Fruit.
Blue Points on Half Shell.
Roast Turkey.
Cranberry Sauce.
Creamed Asparagus on Toast.
Macaroni with Cheese. Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Lettuce Salad with French Dressing.
Olives. Celery.
Cream Cheese. Whole Wheat Wafers.
Black Coffee.

If whole wheat bread is served with that menu, its life-giving properties are perfectly adjusted.

"A few dishes well cooked," said Mrs. Hudders, "are preferable to many combinations. There is as much natural discord in combining certain articles of food as in combining certain colors, although the result in the first instance is much more disastrous in having foods in bad company, as Dr. Susanna Dodd says.

"Milk should not be eaten with meat; and strawberries should not be taken with tomatoes. The two latter are among the strongest acids that we have. That is the reason that people troubled with rheumatism cannot use either of them. They are stronger than the acid of a lemon, whose effect is neutralized before it reaches the blood—that is, lemon juice taken without sugar, as it should be. When it is sweetened it forms another acid.

"Lemon juice, by the way, should never be taken undiluted. The woman who takes it clear, for the benefit of her complexion, is making a serious mistake. It injures the teeth, and is very injurious to the stomach.

"To return to the menu, soup is not a good thing to precede a hearty dinner. It is, for one thing, usually taken too hot. We should set the digestive organs at work at once when we commence dinner, giving them enough to do to call a proper amount of blood to the stomach.

"A hot soup does not stimulate digestion, but causes a congestion by calling more blood to the stomach than is required. It destroys the tone of the nerves.

"Fruit is the best thing to be eaten before a meal, as it is very easy to digest and gives an appetite. When it cannot be taken it is because the person is not in proper condition because of previous bad living. After the fruit for dinner, I would recommend oysters, as they are easily digested—much more so than clams, which can, however, be substituted in the bill of fare if desired. The juice of clams is very nutritious, and a splendid tonic for the stomach.

"After the oysters I would consider a course of fish unnecessary. Next comes your roast turkey, or duck, or both, if there is a large party, that the guests may take their choice. With the roast can be served cranberry or currant jelly. Asparagus creamed on toast will be delicious, and cacarond with cheese will take the place of common potatoes.

"No, I do not consider them unwholesome if they are well cooked, but sweet potatoes, which may be served baked, are considered more nutritious. They must be the right kind of potatoes, however. If they are soggy they should not be eaten.

"The lettuce should have a French dressing made of olive oil and lemon juice, with red pepper. Red pepper is a tonic in itself very good for the blood, and an aid to digestion. It is used a great deal in hot countries, and people using it constantly are free from a great many troubles with which we are unpleasantly familiar.

"If I were going to use black pepper," and Mrs. Hudders laughed, "why, I should always use white. It is better to finish the dinner with crackers and cheese. I prefer the cream cheese, as more easily digested, and a little black coffee. I think the coffee is beneficial.

"I should use the whole-wheat wafers and whole-wheat bread for the dinner. Claret can be used throughout the dinner if wine must be used. It is not necessary, except at a heavy dinner of many courses, where it helps digestion and stimulates the appetite. I should always prefer unfermented grape juice or mineral water.

"I do not believe in desserts, but the best is fruit jelly made of gelatine and served with cream. Desserts made of gelatine are comparatively unobjectionable. Nuts are not bad when eaten with salt and in moderation. They should not be eaten when cheese is served. No sweets should be eaten with nuts; it is a most indigestible combination.

"Nut candy? That is very bad, indeed.

"Ordinary coffee can be used or health coffee. I should have an assortment of fruit, that people may take their choice. I should recommend good, sweet oranges. The juice is very good. It cleanses the blood, and is food for the brain.

"Apples are more digestible for most people when cooked. They are very wholesome, as they contain an organic acid and phosphorus, which is brain-food. They give valuable aid in the process of elimination in the body.

"The reason I think fruit more wholesome before than after a meal is because of its natural tendency to decay, and when taken into the stomach when the other food is partially digested it has a tendency to ferment and interfere with the natural processes which are being carried on.

"Pears are the most difficult to digest of all the fruits. Fruit eaten after a meal and indiscriminately between meals does more harm to the majority of people than in any other way.

"For sweets I believe in the natural sugar to be found in figs and dates. They can be served with coffee, but I should recommend their being left on the table to be eaten at any time during the meal rather than at the end. Only one kind of fruit should be eaten at a meal.

"The best way of roasting a fowl is in one of the new pans where it is covered and there is water underneath. It is partially steamed in this way, the juices preserved, and it cannot become dry. I should not have wet and soggy dressing. I would take dry breadcrumbs and butter them well, allowing a tablespoonful of melted butter to a pint of crumbs. They could be mixed with one egg well beaten and seasoned with sage, red pepper, and salt.

"Thyme, Summer savory, or other herbs can be used by any one who dislikes sage. Sage is the most digestible.

"I should not have my turkey larded. Natural oils are always preferable to the animal, and I do not like the use of lard. Indian meal, nuts, and olive oil supply the best natural oils. The best animal fat is from the lamb. Some people cannot eat that.

"Bacon is the only form in which I would recommend the use of pork. Good English bacon, well cured and well cooked, can be eaten without unpleasant effects. When it is so crisp that it will break at a touch it is very good, and contains a good percentage of nutriment.

"The practice of eating mush with cream and sugar to begin a breakfast is as bad as beginning a dinner with dessert. You are putting a paste into the stomach for one thing, instead of something to set the digestive organs working. Eat it for a breakfast dessert at the end of the meal.

"Much has been written against the use of soup of which I have spoken, by a well-known French scientist, whose name I cannot recall just now. There is no objection to soup for luncheon or with a very light meal. Fruit, soup, a salad, crackers, cheese, and coffee make a very good luncheon.

"People have no idea of the importance food plays in their physical well-being. A physician is almost powerless in treating a patient who is counteracting the effect of his medicines with improper food. Nervous prostration, heart failure, and numberless other ills are caused more often by improper food or by lack of sufficient nutriment which proper food would supply, than anything else.

"There is no reason why we should make ourselves ill on Thanksgiving Day from a false idea of pleasure. People say that or that day, for once in the year, they eat everything, and as much as they please. If we do that for ourselves, there is no reason for bringing up our children in such bad habits.

"The way a dinner is served is the great attraction, not the number of dishes in it. If we should have the different varieties of food we eat in a course dinner piled up on a plate before us we should be unable to eat it. The sight of such a combination would be repulsive."

Mrs. Hudders is an authority on health foods and the proper food to preserve health.

"You see," she says, "I was a pie and cake girl myself. I hardly ate meat until I was grown. My mother was young, we lived in New-England, the land of pies and cakes, and she did not know any better than to let me have the sweet things I craved. They really say they thought I was going to be a very beautiful woman until I was three years old, I had such a beautiful complexion and was so well proportioned.

"It was not until I was very ill that I learned to give them up, and I have never recovered from my early manner of life.

"My husband was an analytical chemist, and I became interested in the analysis of food through work in the laboratory with him. I studied medicine for two years, and then gave that up for a study of preventives."

"DOGS" IN UNCLE SAM'S LEASH

COMMODORE GERRY CALLS THEM ANTIQUES, EXPERTS SAY "FAKES."

The S. P. C. C. Man Trying to Get Them out of Custom House Kennels, and Is Grieved at Delay.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and his firedogs claimed the undivided attention of Collector Kilbreth yesterday. The Commodore's purpose in being in the august presence of the Collector was to get his two-hundred-year-old "dogs" through the Custom House as antiques, and so free of duty.

One pair cost him £20 and the other £25 in London, and he was naturally incensed when a modern Inspector said that they were about as antique as a good, big baby and straightway began to figure out the revenue that Uncle Sam should receive from the Commodore.

The Commodore knew what he possessed, for his invoice showed it, and the Inspector knew what he saw, for it was his business to see such things, even though ages stood between him and the object observed. The "dogs" were modern, the "dogs" were antique, and amid the great to-do the "dogs" alone remained quiet—the Commodore was heard to murmur: "Oh, if they could only talk." The result was that the "dogs" were kenneled in the Custom House, and they are there yet.

As a difference of opinion existed as to the age of the "dogs," the Commodore and the Government both appeared before Collector Kilbreth yesterday with experts—experts of high degree and great renown.

The Commodore sat down beside Collector Kilbreth and with many "Judges" and "Your Honors" recited the story of how he had purchased the "dogs" from T. Litchfield, a London dealer in antiques, who keeps what is known as "the Sinclair Gallery."

The "dogs," he said, had formerly been in the famous Spitzer collection; there were no others like them; he had bought them for antiques, and they were antiques. He spoke with disgust of the action of Appraiser Hart and Examiner Bieling, who said they were modern "dogs," cast from ancient models, and was almost lost for words with which to characterize Expert Dureen, who, after looking at them, simply said "Fakes."

It was the word "fake" that caused them to be held for duty, and so, naturally, Mr. Dureen was the object of the Commodore's wrath. When the Commodore had properly disposed of Mr. Dureen and his knowledge of antiques, he got on his knees, and, holding up one of his pets, said: "Judge, look at that! That Collector doesn't know anything if he says that is not an antique."

The term "Judge" abashed the Collector, and he said: "You mean 'Collector,' Commodore."

"Yes—yes—your Collector, your Honor," responded the Commodore, and then he continued and explained that the feet upon which the legs rest were the only modern part to the "dogs." "I had the modern feet put on in London," he said, "because Mr. Litchfield warned me that if I had it done here some one would get a mold of the figures and copy them, and I did not want to take chances. I bought the 'dogs' cheap, and would not sell them for five times the price I paid."

Cyrus A. Stearns and Eugene Honeywell, the Commodore's experts, declared that the "dogs" were made in the seventeenth century, and so were antiques, and not dutiable.

Collector Kilbreth asked for more opinions from experts, although the Commodore failed to see why he was not satisfied with those that he had heard, and the matter was adjourned until this morning to give N. K. Bishop a chance to clean and examine the "dogs."

The firedogs are about three feet high, are cast in bronze, and are surmounted by nude mythological figures, three female and one male. One pair is marked for the Commodore's "den," and the other "For the Art Gallery."

The Commodore prizes his purchases very highly, and, in his present humor, says he will demand an apology or something of that sort from the Government for keeping him from the society of his "dogs" so long.

FOREST REMOVAL AND THE RAINFALL

Forestry Commissioner Rothrock of Pennsylvania Gives His Views.

From The Philadelphia Times.

"The question as to whether or not the removal of the forests at the headwaters of the streams has anything to do with a shortage in rainfall is much to the point just now," says Forestry Commissioner Rothrock. "The answer to it is a very direct one. If forests influence our rainfall here it has never yet been conclusively proved. The facts at our disposal seem to indicate that forests do not increase rainfall to any great extent, if at all. It is true that certain European statistics have recently been offered which would tend to prove the contrary, but they are based on too brief a period of observation, and come from too small an area to base a general law upon. I should be very glad, indeed, if they were confirmed in future, and if it could be shown that larger forests brought more regular and copious rainfall.

"On the other hand, if you ask whether or not the absence of forests has anything to do with the drying up of our springs and streams and the low stage of water in the rivers the answer must unquestionably be yes. This is true from the general principle that water which has already gone out of the country is no longer there to maintain springs or streams. It is clearly shown that snow melts more slowly in the forest than it does on the open ground. More time is thus given in the woods for the water to soak into the soil.

"The leaves and the trunks aid in detaining it, and the roots conduct it to a greater depth below the surface, where it is more secure against immediate evaporation. Hence water is saved for the future needs of the country, and the more of it the ground contains the longer, probably, will the supply last and the springs flow.

"Chester County furnished a striking illustration of this two years ago. A day or two before the Spring Arbor Day there was a heavy snowfall. On Arbor Day it melted very suddenly. The Brandywine quickly became bank full, and that evening a positive freshet was threatened. It naturally grew colder in the night, and the thaw was suspended. This gave the stream time to relieve itself of the surplus water. The following day examination showed that the snow still remained in the woods in large quantities. It had gone, however, from the fields, and it was from the latter mainly that the freshet had come. In other words, water from the fields had been rapidly pouring out of the country, while that in the woods had been slowly soaking into the ground.

"The slowness with which woods deliver their rainfall to the principal streams was well illustrated by the Wyoming Valley in the Spring of 1894, when the Susquehanna was bank full from its drainage of the open ground. And yet, after two days more of continuous rainfall, the tributaries of the Lehigh about Bear Creek had hardly commenced to swell. Indeed, we have the testimony of one of the most distinguished engineers in this country that most of the water falling on forest land is saved, and that most of that going on open ground is lost.

"From the foregoing you may well conclude that the presence of forests does restrain freshets, on the one hand, and does prolong the flow of water in our springs and streams on the other hand. Furthermore, my attention has recently been called to the fact that springs, probably of local origin, were still flowing in the woods, while those of the fields were much more frequently wholly dry. These observations were made in Huntingdon County, where local conditions gave fair chances to form an opinion."

ADMIRAL SHUFELDT DEAD

Close of a Long and Honorable Record in the U. S. Navy.

ALSO IN THE DIPLOMATIC FIELD

A Native of New-York, He Becomes a Midshipman at the Age of Seventeen, and Does Much Good Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Rear Admiral Shufeldt died at his residence in this city at 10:25 this morning.

The death of Robert Wilson Shufeldt closes a naval and diplomatic career of exceptional brilliancy. He was born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1822, and entered the naval service as a midshipman from his native State May 11, 1839, making his first cruise in the frigate Potomac, being attached successively to the Brazil station, to the brig Bainbridge, to the home squadron, as Acting Master, and to the naval school at Philadelphia, being promoted to Past Midshipman July 2, 1845. He served as chief officer of the United States mail steamers Atlantic and Georgia, 1849-51, was commissioned as Lieutenant, 1854, and resigned from the naval service that year.

While out of the navy he was active in the organization of the steam commercial marine of New-York, superintending the building of and commanding the steamers Black Warrior and Cahawba. For a year he was engaged in attempting to open a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and just before the commencement of the civil war he was commanding the Quaker City, plying between New-York and Havana, when he was appointed Consul General to Cuba by President Lincoln. At the outbreak of hostilities he promptly volunteered for naval duty, was appointed Lieutenant, and ordered to command the Quaker City, that ship having been turned over to the United States Government. Secretary of State Seward had him at once returned to Havana to perform important services, for which he was deemed especially qualified, and which, it is believed, prevented much aid to the Confederacy from the Spanish colonies. At the end of two years, having, under very trying circumstances fulfilled the mission intrusted to him, he resigned the Consul Generalship and accepted a position as Commander, which had previously been tendered him by President Lincoln.

In 1862, while still Consul General, President Lincoln and Secretary Seward intrusted him with a delicate diplomatic mission to the President of Mexico. At this time the French troops were in possession of Vera Cruz, and the duty was accomplished under most hazardous circumstances. In 1863 he commanded the Conemaugh, South Atlantic squadron. He participated in the capture of Fort Morris, and in the attacks on Fort Wagner, commanded the Proteus, East Gulf squadron, 1864-5, and was senior naval officer in the attack on Saint Mark's, Fla. In 1865 and 1866 he commanded the flagship Hartford, and from 1866 to 1868 the Wachusetts, on the Asiatic station. After the naval rendezvous at New-York, in which he participated, he received his commission as Captain Dec. 31, 1869, and was placed in command of the Miantonomoh, and had charge of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition in 1871-2.

His duty for the following two years was at the New-York Navy Yard, and he was chief of the equipment and recruiting at the Navy Department from February, 1875, to November, 1876, while in that position reorganizing the naval apprentice system on its present basis.

Commissioned as Commodore Sept. 21, 1876, he took command of the naval forces at New-Orleans, and in conjunction with Gen. Sheridan, was charged with maintaining law and order in the disturbed condition resulting from the Presidential election of that year.

In his flagship, the Ticonderoga, he began, in 1878, a commercial and diplomatic cruise around the world, under the auspices of the State Department. During this cruise he was elected arbitrator by the British and American Governments to settle the Liberian boundary question, and subsequently, upon his own suggestion, authorized to negotiate with the Kingdom of Corea for the protection of American life and property. In 1881, while naval attaché at Pekin, as special agent of the United States with plenipotentiary powers, he secured the treaty which opened Corea to the world and recognized that State as an independent nation. Subsequently he was urgently requested by the Chinese Emperor, through Li Hung Chang, to take command of the Chinese Navy and coast defenses, and was made honorary adviser to the empire. He declined these honors, with their attractive emoluments, preferring to remain in the United States service, but upon his advice Li Hung Chang fortified Port Arthur as the chief strategic point of the coast line.

On his return home he was made President of the naval advisory board, which designed the first steel cruiser and mapped out the new navy. This was from 1882 to 1884, part of which time he was also Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. He was promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1883, and was retired Feb. 21, 1884, upon reaching the age limit of sixty-two years.

In 1860 he wrote a thesis on the African slave trade with Cuba, which attracted the attention of the Government and led to the treaty with Great Britain which ended the traffic.

Since his retirement, Admiral Shufeldt had spent some time in Corea as the guest of the nation, but a few Winters ago he suffered an attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered. Recently his health had failed rapidly, and, although possessed of gigantic physique, it had been known for some time that he could not survive another Winter. To the last his mind was unimpaired, and he had been busy with his memoirs.

He leaves an adopted daughter and two sons, George, a foreign past fifteen years the United States Marshal at Shanghai, and Robert, the ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution. His younger brother established the great alcoholic distilleries of Illinois, and another is a clergyman near Chicago.

Curious Idiosyncracies.

From The Spectator.

It is well known that there are many persons who cannot eat eggs, even unconsciously, without fainting or sickness, but Mr. Pollock has known of a man who could not swallow rice without alarming symptoms. Biscuits were given him with one grain of rice in each, and they were eaten unconsciously, but still the symptoms followed. In another case a patient who suffered from eczema if he ate gooseberries was given some gooseberry champagne, and the eczema instantly appeared. Mr. Pollock draws from these facts the deduction that treatment which succeeds with one patient fails with another, but we wish he had suggested some conceivable cause for idiosyncrasies. On what, in the patient, did the single grain of cooked rice exercise its influence—on the membrane or the nerves, or some latent disease within the stomach?

A Definition of Americanism.

Robert Grant in Scribner's Magazine.

It seems to me to be, first of all, a consciousness of unfettered individuality, coupled with a determination to make the most of self. One great force of the American character is its naturalness, which proceeds from a total lack of traditional or inherited disposition to crook the knee to any one. It never occurs to a good American to be obsequious. In vulgar or ignorant personalities this point of view has sometimes manifested itself, and continues to manifest itself, in swagger or insolence, but in the finer form of nature appears as simplicity of an unassertive yet dignified type. Gracious politeness, without condescension, on the one hand, or fawning, on the other, is noticeably a trait of the best elements of American society, both among men and women.

Germany's Emperor and Empress.

From The London Sunday Times.

I hear that the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Elsass-Lothringen has had a very good effect, and the people are especially charmed with the Empress, who, when she visited the Metz Maternité, kept by Catholic sisters, spoke to them in the purest and most fluent French, talked kindly to the patients, took the babies in her arms, and gave a great deal of sound and practical advice to the sisters about the treatment of infants. The Emperor, now that his varied duties are over for the present, has gone to shoot with Count Philip Eulenburg at Liebenberg for a little relaxation. Count Philip is a thorough musician, and has written some exquisite songs. The Emperor will shoot pheasants at Pleodorf in November.

MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGES

List of the Colleges Represented at Dartmouth Yesterday.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 7.—The annual meeting of New-England colleges is being held with Dartmouth this year. The delegates began to arrive this afternoon, and nearly all are here to-night. The first session was held this afternoon in Wilson Hall. The following is a list of colleges and delegates:

Harvard—President Eliot, not able to be present; other delegate, Prof. J. H. Wright.
Yale—President Timothy Dwight and Prof. T. D. Seymour.
Brown University—President E. B. Andrews and Prof. W. Upton.
Williams—President Franklin Carter and Prof. I. E. Russell.
Amherst—President M. E. Gates and Prof. E. Hitchcock.
Trinity—President F. W. Smith and Prof. C. F. Johnson.
Wesleyan—President B. P. Raymond, absent; other delegate, A. C. Armstrong.
Tufts—President Capen, absent; other delegate, F. P. Graves.
Boston University—President W. F. Warren and W. E. Huntington, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.
Bowdoin—President W. De Witt Hyde and F. C. Robinson.
Clark University—President G. S. Hall and Prof. W. E. Storey.
University of Vermont—President W. T. Buckham and J. E. Goodrich.
Dartmouth—President William J. Tucker and Prof. C. F. Richardson.

A good deal of interest is being shown in the meeting.

Mr. Van Cott's Son Removed.

The Fire Commissioners announced yesterday that they had removed Whitfield Van Cott, a son of ex-Postmaster Van Cott, who was Superintendent of the stables of the Fire Department, and appointed in his place George R. Teller. No cause was assigned for the change.

Alexander Henderson was appointed Chief Inspector of Electrical Wires and Appliances at a salary of $2,000. Robert McKay Thomas was appointed Assistant Chief Inspector. His salary is $1,800.

KEPT CONFINED FOR THREE YEARS

Peter Lauer Released from an Indiana Insane Asylum.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 7.—Habeas corpus proceedings were commenced in the Circuit Court to-day to secure the release from the Northern Insane Hospital of Peter Lauer, a wealthy citizen of Porter County. The charge was made that Lauer has been held in the insane asylum for three years, in order that his wife and children might control his property.

Lauer was brought into court, and upon hearing the case Judge Lairy discharged him and pronounced him sane. Lauer will institute proceedings for divorce. He owns large tracts of land near Kouts, Ind., where he lived.

Huddersfield's Draughty Concert Hall.

From The London Telegraph.

Draughty concert halls are the singer's bane. In London a decided improvement has been wrought in this respect in recent years, but in the provinces, even in many of the leading towns, the arrangements for excluding draughts and for ventilation generally continue to be of the most primitive description. At Huddersfield the other night Mme. Patti seems to have run a great risk of repeating the experience which lately rendered her "hors de combat" for a week after her visit to Wolverhampton. Finding, however, that quite a lively breeze was blowing straight across the platform, Mme. Patti sang through the concert in her cloak, and when, after she had granted three encores in the course of the evening, the audience asked for more, her manager announced that it would be impossible, on account of the draughtiness of the room, for her to sing again.

A Man and His Wife Whipped.

COLEMAN, Fla., Nov. 7.—Masked men went to the home of Moses Witherspoon, about a mile from here, Tuesday night, broke down the door, took Witherspoon and his wife from bed, dragged them into the woods and then stripped and whipped them severely. Witherspoon and his wife do not bear a very good reputation, and it is supposed that they were whipped to frighten them and make them leave the vicinity.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting; best city reference. 980 8th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; city or country; first-class references. Jennie, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes place for girl as chambermaid and waitress or good plain cook in small family; can be seen at present employer's, 57 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID—By a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family; best city references. M. W., Box 367 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as second chambermaid; best city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist with waiting or children; private family. E. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting; best city references. 365 West 52d St., Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; best city reference from last place. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent American as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 19th St., 3d bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call, Friday, at 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German-American girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or grown children. E. R., care of Roth, 272 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable, neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with washing or children in a private family. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, understands maid's work; good reference. 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress in small family; good city references; English. 112 West 30th St.; Mrs. P. Cameron.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in taking care of children; excellent references; city or country. 216 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; will assist waiting; can sew; references. Address, by letter only, Spring, 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant; competent chambermaid; assist with waiting; city references; city or country. 40 West 10th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting. 222 East 38th St., Samson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 109 West 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a private family; two years' personal reference. 46 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a small, plain private family. Call, Thursday, at 46 West 10th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl in private family; city reference. 135 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 222 East 38th St.; ring Samson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By American girl as chambermaid and to do waiting. L. Eagan, 680 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with waiting. 219 West 33d St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid, and to wait on a lady; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—An excellent cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; in private family; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer. 108 West 17th St.; ring Sweeney's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. Cook, 147 West 30th St., care Mrs. Faber.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress; private family; good baker; willing and obliging; three years' city reference. 533 8th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress in a small family; good city reference. M. E., 931 6th Av., restaurant.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together or separate; city reference. 497 8d Av., first floor.

COOK.—Protestant; good plain cook; in private family; one year's reference from last employer; no objection to country. 40 West 10th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; private family; three years' city reference from last place. 429 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; in private family; do plain washing; references. 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman, not old, as cook; first-class; in a private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; equal to a chef; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls. 140 West 52d St., Mrs. Myles's bell.

COOK.—In city; has first-class reference and understands her business thoroughly in all branches. B. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; eight years' city reference. B. K., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; in private family; good city reference. S. G., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; fully capable to take entire charge; good pastry; good reference. M. V., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman in small family; good references. M. M., 905 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in all branches; best city references; American family. 914 6th Av., Rogers's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By French girl, lately landed, as good cook; does not speak English. Angile, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; willing to assist with washing; first-class reference. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—By first-class English experienced cook, with kitchenmaid; $35. Mrs. Morgan, personally or letter, 48 West 50th St.

COOK.—Five years' reference from last employer. O. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best references; no cards. 238 East 50th St.

COOK.—French; first-class; by day, week, or month. M. G., 129 West 29th St.

COOK.—By an excellent American cook; good city reference. 214 West 60th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; best city reference. B. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COOKING and PLAIN WASHING.—867 8th Av.; ring janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family or small clubhouse where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking, and is good baker; has best of city reference; last employer can be seen. Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women together; one as cook and to do coarse washing; other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; city or country; best personal references. 226 West 18th St., Room 6.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; takes full charge of kitchen; best city reference. C. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; first-class cook; chambermaid and waitress; best city references. S. B., Box 5, 92 East 14th St.

COOK—Protestant young woman; private family; soups, entrees, game, pastry; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. J. M., Box 366 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl; good reference. Can be seen Friday, from 10 o'clock, at 235 Madison Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; go out by day washing and ironing; best city reference. 334 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars; also housecleaning. 346 West 52d St. Lantry.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and cloakmaker wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER WANTS CUSTOMERS; EXcellent fit; finish guaranteed; latest styles; evening dresses; tailor-made dresses; fancy waists, jackets, capes, at reasonable prices; best reference. Miss Flynn, 273 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to go out by the day or take work home; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Moran, 151 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; perfect fitter, draper; fancy waists, skirts; remodels; terms, $1.75; reference. Campbell, 240 East 35th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a position for a young French lady, who has been in her family a year and a half, as nursery governess; very highly recommended in every respect. 86 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, housework in small private family home in preference to high wages; no cards. 527 West 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By very respectable widow and daughter of 17 to do work of private family; city or country. Clancy, 225 East 101st St.

HOUSEWORK.—In small family; reliable girl with excellent references; city experience. 1,627 Broadway, first floor.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young woman for general housework, cook, wash, or iron; two years' city reference. 314 East 90th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as housekeeper in small private family; flat preferred. McBreen, 446 West 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant girl; or do chamberwork and waiting; city references. 421 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl to do general housework or up-stairs work. 221 East 73d St., Hallinan's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do light housework or take care of children. 259 West 17th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework in small family; references. 310 East 89th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and DRESSMAKER.—In private American family; good hairdresser; does not object to travel; South preferred; best city references. S. T., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID—By a French person as lady's maid, dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks English; good packer; best city references. J. Hebert, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German Protestant as maid to growing miss; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; city reference. L. B., 650 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish young woman; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. 151 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID—By first-class German lady's maid; would tend to wardrobe and sew few hours a day; 20 cents an hour. Mrs. Schierbaum, 438 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent lady's maid; French; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—As French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler in Europe; hairdresser, good packer, manicure; three years' references from Americans. H. G., 116 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced hairdresser and packer; willing to travel; best city references. Butler, 359 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young Western girl; accustomed to traveling; best city references. S. A. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. H. E., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl; highly recommended. 439 4th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a Swiss girl as maid and seamstress; good references; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country. M. S., 138 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; first-class city references. Léontine, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; good hairdresser, having the best city references. A. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; very best city reference from private family; present employer can be seen. M. L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; very best city references; last and former employers can be seen. N. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; excellent laundress; private family; willing and obliging; best city references. M. Y., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; employers can be seen. A. H., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress in private family; very best city reference; last employer can be seen. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 246 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a private family; best reference. 231 West 16th St.; ring Bradley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; five years' city reference; private family preferred. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; either city or country; best reference. H., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; first-class shirt ironer; no other work; first-class reference. 263 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; would assist in chamberwork; best reference. 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 334 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By middle-aged American to care for invalid or children; make herself useful; best references. Call or address, for two days, L. Lemp, 116 West 31st St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl lately landed to take care of children and make herself generally useful; also first-class cook; city personal references. 642 3d Av.

NURSE.—By refined French person, speaking several languages, as nurse to growing children; best city reference. B. Du Vernoy, 470 West 29th St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Easier Markets, with Speculation Moderate.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easy—Provisions Lower —Cotton Steady—Coffee Quiet.

There was very little interest shown in the grain market outside of a local scalping business, as news was scarce and speculators holding off for crop news. Prices were a shade lower through realizing. Provisions were lower and in light demand. Cotton was unsettled, but closed higher. Coffee was steady and more sought after.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	67¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	$ 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.75	@10.25
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 5.95
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4¼@	4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15⅝@	15¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¾@	11¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.60	@ ..
Lead	3.27½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were dull, and opened barely steady at ⅛@¼c decline, and further lost ⅜@¼c through local realizing, with the trading confined mainly to local scalpers and outside news scarce. The close was weak at ⅜c decline.....Spot was quiet and ⅜c lower; sales, 56,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, chiefly on board, on private terms. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3@3⅜c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at 1@1⅛c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2⅞c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1¾c over December; No. 1 hard (Manitoba, 2⅛c over December, free on board.....Clearances hence, 228,926 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 867,999 bushels; receipts, 274,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 325,088 bushels; in the interior, 1,431,786 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were without special features, with trading slow, and chiefly on local account, and the close was unchanged prices.....Spot was steady and in light demand; sales, 15,000 bushels yellow at 37@37¼c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38c, free on board, afloat, Dec. 10.....Receipts, 177,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 339,393 bushels; in the interior, 241,770 bushels.....Clearances hence, 45,816 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 218,311 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and closed ⅛c lower on local offerings, with buyers scarce.....Spot were hardly changed and in light demand. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24⅜c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white, at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 22½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, at 22c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25c for 10,000 bushels; track white, 25@28c for 25,000 bushels.....Receipts, 241,200 bushels; exports, 35,125 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,910,000	65¼@63⅝	65¼
January	.....	.....@.....	66⅜
May	539,000	68⅜@68 13-16	68⅝
July	.....	.....@.....	68½
Total	2,440,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	60,000	36¼@36½	36¼
December	90,000	35⅞@35⅜	35⅜
January	15,000	34 13-16@35	35
May	180,000	35¼@35⅜	35⅜
Total	345,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	.....@.....	23⅝
December	55,000	23⅝@23¾	23⅝
May	.....	.....@.....	25½

No. 2 white—

November	.....	.....@.....	24¾
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were more urgent and slight concessions were made in instances, with only a moderate inquiry. Sales, 9,100 bbls, including of city mills, 2,550 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clears, 300 bbls extra, and 225 bbls fine at quotations; 2,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.50, 300 bbls No. 1 at $3.10, 750 bbls patents at $3.60, and 700 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80.....Arrivals, 26,441 bbls and 37,612 sacks; exports, 13,446 bbls and 15,832 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 77,362 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.65@$2.75
No. 2	2.85@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.25@ 3.35
Straights	3.35@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.45@ 3.50
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	@ 4.00
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Barely steady and quiet. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and weak at $1.50@$1.60 per 100 lb.....Buckwheat quoted at 90c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c; feeding, 33@36c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Next year's delivery, Western at 53@60c, two-rowed State at 58c.

OATMEAL—Fair demand at easier prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.25; cut, $3.20@$3.65; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.50; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@2.60; white, do, $2.50@2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 71@75c; fine do, 85@90c.

FEED—Moderate trade at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65@70c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 60@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in grass seeds was in slack and in small lots.....Clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was further disposition to take up some round lots for investment, and as influenced by the steady report of no increase in the marketings of seed, and continued light outputs of oil, but beyond this demand buying interest was light, and for small lots, with no improvement in export wants. For prime new yellow here 28½c was made for 100 bbls, while it was further offered at that price; there were 500 bbls also taken. December shipments from the mills at 28½c, and 1,000 bbls do at 28¾c. New crude, in barrels, here, was at 24@24½c, nominal. Good off-grade yellow was held at 27½c. LINSEED was firm and fairly active; American, 44c; boiled, 47c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was steady, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Oil opened and lowest, 141; highest and closed, 142 here and at Oil City. Standard's price, 133.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A dragging trading at the West sent prices down 12½@15c for pork, 5@7½ points for lard, and 5 points for bacon, closing at inside figures. There was some influence from easier grain, which offset the firmer line of prices for hogs through their moderate receipt. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head. The week's hog packing was 375,000 head; same time last year, 325,000 head.

LARD—The West was easier by 5@7½ points, and dull, with November closing at 5.55c, nominal; December at 5.55c, nominal, while January was at 5.70c, down to and closing at 5.62½c bid, and May at 5.90c, down to and closing at 5.82½c bid. Here there was a dull trading, with 5.95c quoted for cash, and 150 tcs sold at 5.90c, irregular pks. City steam was firm at 5.00@5.65c; sales of 90 tcs. Options—No sales; November closed at 5.95c. Refined was slow; Continent at 6.35c, and South American at 6.70c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was depressed and lower by 12½@15c, with November closing at $8.15, nominal, while December was at $8.20@$8.32½, closing at $8.20; January at $9.12½@$9.32½, closing at $9.15; May at $9.47½@$9.62½, closing at $9.47½. Here there was a moderate export business at firm prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were light, while prices were down 5 points, with, at the West, January at $4.70 down to and closing at $4.60, and May at $4.90 and $4.80 bid, closing at $4.80@$4.82½.

CUTMEATS—Continued under slack attention, while unsettled in price. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6c asked; 10-lb average, 6¼c; pickled hams at 8¼@8¾c.

BEEF—Was under rather freer attention, while firm in price. Sales within the week of 800 bbls and 900 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19 for best grades, and $15 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale and easy in price. Quoted at $13.50@$14 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at easy prices here. Receipts at the West, 65,881 head; same time last year, 85,071 head. Chicago—Receipts, 35,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.35@$3.85; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,363 head; active; $3@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,152 head; higher; $3.10@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.30@$3.50. Pittsburg—Strong; $3.80@$3.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,866 head; $3.30@$3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; weak; $3.35@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.65@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $3.60@$3.85. Quotations here were: 45c for heavy, 47½c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5⅛c for 140 lb, and 5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was slack demand, with consumers not hurried over buying through holding fair accumulations. City stood nominal at 4½c, with an effort to get it at a little less price. Of country, sales of 60,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4⅝c, packages free, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued without attention from buyers; 5½c would be paid, but 5¾c was asked, while at the West there were liberal offerings at 5¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at about 6¼@6½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled and quiet, opening at partly 5 points' decline with Europe, and closing steady at partly 10 points' advance through local covering. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig decline.....Spot Rio neglected, but quoted steady at 15⅝@15¾c for No. 7.....Opening Call—11 A. M.—November, 250 bags at 14.85c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 14.85c; December, 1,500 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.40c; May, 250 bags at 13.90c; total, 2,750 bags. Exchange —35 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags March for December; 50 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; March, 250 bags at 14.50c; May, 250 bags at 14c, sold together; total for day, 6,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	12.20@12.25
February	14.50@14.60	11.85@11.90
March	14.45@14.50	11.60@11.70
April	14.10@14.20	11.45@11.55
May	13.95@14.00	11.30@11.35
June	13.55@13.65	.....@.....
July	13.40@13.50	.....@.....
August	13.20@13.30	.....@.....
September	13.00@13.25	.....@11.00
November	14.80@14.90	13.55@13.60
December	14.75@14.80	12.75@12.80

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	303,515
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	3,482
Total stock in New-York to-day	300,033
Total stock in Baltimore	20,736
Deliveries yesterday	348—20,388
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,880
Deliveries yesterday	950—38,904
	59,292
Total stock in United States	359,325
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 6	114,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 6	16,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 6	57,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 31	21,000
	208,000
Total	567,325
Same time 1894	479,984

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15⅝@15¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1. 2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2. 2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Java, fancies	Invoice Rates.	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	28 @21½	Cora	16¾@17½
Padang, int'r	22 @22	Caracas	27 @21½
Macassar—	27 @27½	Do, washed	18 @18½
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	17 @18
Maracaibo—	19 @20½	Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	17¾@18¾
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	17 @18	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Do, white	18¾@19½
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	18¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Cuban	19 @22
Do, washed	19 @20	Mocha	24½@25

COTTON.

Contracts opened irregular at 4@10 points advance, following the better feeling at Liverpool, and reported freer buying for Continental account, with local longs realizing at the advance, and causing a loss to Wednesday's close, while the later dealings were at a rally, as outside buying orders were increased. The close was steady at 5@7 points advance. Spot was unchanged and quiet. Sales, 184 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9 3-16
Middling uplands	8 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅝c. on
Strict good middling	⅜c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	3-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1⅛c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1⅛c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-Day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.59@8.61	8.61	8.61	200
December	8.62@8.63	8.65	8.55	5,300
January	8.68@8.69	8.71	8.61	96,300
February	8.73@8.74	8.75	8.65	6,100
March	8.77@8.78	8.81	8.70	100,800
April	8.81@8.82	8.85	8.78	1,800
May	8.86@8.87	8.90	8.80	5,900
June	8.90@8.91	8.92	8.88	500
July	8.94@8.96	8.97	8.96	500
August	8.97@8.99	8.94	8.92	600
October	8.42@8.45	8.44	8.36	1,600
Total				219,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4665	8887	2990	3050	2725	....
N. Orleans	9129	13981	18045	11088	4876	....
Mobile	396	2796	821	2170	642	....
Savannah	4373	4694	4264	5444	3307	....
Charleston	1298	2760	1201	1566	1808	....
Wilmington	384	1596	1977	1372	1119	....
Norfolk	1628	1809	1553	3431	3044	....
New-York	....	....	544	3430	274	....
Boston	....	371	781	1035	884	....
Philadel'a	178	271	....	229	581	....
West Point	1392	1187	873	2240	1137	....
Total	24,720	38,292	33,049	35,055	20,287	....
This day last w'k	47327	60397	42030	87749	26045	31061
This day last y'r	53404	85893	69862	61770	39313	65505

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—New crop, open kettle, was held at 40c, with 38c bid, while the inquiry was less active.

N. Orleans cent'l, gal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job's	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand was more active, and a steady range of prices reported.

Domestic—		Patna in bond	2½@3
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Japan	3⅝@4
Fair	3⅝@4	Java in bond	@2½
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5⅝	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5¾@6		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—A little more interest was shown in raws, and holders were inclined to firmness; sales, 7,100 tons Java, 96° test, at 3⅜c, ex ship.....Refined in limited demand at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾@3⅛
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3½

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4½
Fine granulated	4½
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4¾
Cubes	4⅞
XXXX powdered	5⅛
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4½
Confectioners' A	4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4¼
(2) Windsor A	4⅛
(3) Ridgewood A	4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 1-16
No. 6	4
No. 7	3 15-16
No. 8	3⅞
No. 9	3 13-16
No. 10	3¾
No. 11	3 11-16
No. 12	3⅝
No. 13	3 9-16
No. 14	3½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The receipts were not offering more desirable stock than needed by regular demands, and there was no trouble found in sustaining firm prices for best creamery. Most difficulty was experienced in selling State dairy. Some of the low grades were on offer at easier figures. The exports will reach at fair total this week.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @21
Creamery Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	@21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21 @21½
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	16 @17½
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14 @..
Confectioners' factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @11¾
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9 @10

CHEESE—There was a good, strong market for fancy white under light offerings, while some lots in store were held for the jobbing trade later on at expected better prices. Large full cream lots continued dull, and rather in favor of buyers.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10¼@10⅜
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, choice	10 @..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼@ 8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	@11¼
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	@11¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@10¾
State, full cream, small, common to fair	7¾@ 9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7¼
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Receipts were small, with especially light offerings of strictly fresh, while in instances, slightly better prices were made.

State, country marks, per dozen	22 @ 23
Pennsylvania, country marks	22 @ 23
Western, fresh-gathered, average best	21 @ ..
Western, fresh-gathered, fair to good	19 @ 20
Refrigerator, Fall packed, per doz.	17 @ 18
Refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western, seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.25 @ 4.00
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy apples firm, but medium and lower grades dull and rather urgently offered. Fancy table pears in light supply and firm, but under grades are dragging and offered comparatively low. Quinces scarce and rarely fine. Choice table grapes steady; under grades dull; wine grapes are running poor and average lower. Cranberries in moderate receipt, and largely below fine; fancy held with much confidence, and the views of country holders are above a parity with present values here. We quote: Apples, Vermont, fancy selections, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, State Snow, $2.50@$3.50; King, $2@$3; Winesap, $2.50@$3.50; other Virginia red, $2@$2.75; Baldwin, $1.25@$1.75; Greening, $1.50@$2; pears, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$6; Beurre Bosc, $3@$4.50; Beurre d'Anjou and Lawrence, $2@$2.50; Keiffer, $1.50@$2.50; common late kinds, $1@$2; boston boxes, Seckel, $1.50@$3; do, other kinds, $1@$2; quinces, per bbl, $3@$5; grapes, State, catawba and Concord, per small basket, 10@11c; do, per large basket, 16@18c; do, up-river, cases, 50c@$1; wine grapes, per lb, 1@1¾c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy varieties, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, choice kinds, as to quality, $3@$4; do, Jersey, per crate, $2 @$2.35. DRIED—The market is lightly supplied with fancy evaporated apples, and such hold quite firm; high grade, choice, are also well sustained, but average choice and prime apples are quiet, and no more than steady. Lower qualities dull and irregular. Sun-dried, sliced apples very plenty and easy; quarters are about the same as quoted of late, with demand moderate. Scarcely any chops here. Cores and skins steady. A few peeled peaches were jobbed at 6¼@7c. Raspberries still very scarce and firmer; 19c bid for evaporated. Cherries steady. Huckleberries slow. Blackberries quiet, but well sustained. California fruits moving out pretty well. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, choice, 5¾@6c; do, prime, 5½c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17@17½c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 6¾@6¾c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 9½@12½c; prunes, 4@7½c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts, 2 cars Western and a little express stock. The demand was good and market firmer. Fowls sold generally at 9c and chickens at 8½c per lb. Roosters through 5c, and turkeys 8@9c per lb. Ducks and geese steady at full late prices. Pigeons slow. We quote: Fowls, 8½@9c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c per lb; roosters, 5c per lb; turkeys, 8@9c per lb; ducks, 60@85c per pair; geese, $1@$1.25 per pair; pigeons, 20@30c per pair. DRESSED—Receipts continue liberal, but no special surplus of strictly fancy stock. Turkeys are plenty, and continue to show irregular quality. Really fancy, large, plump are wanted and command a premium, but quotations fall on average lots. Dry picked chickens irregular, with few good enough to reach top prices. Scalded chickens have only a moderate demand, but supplies not large and prices steadily held. Fowls are possibly a shade above quotations for large and clean picked, but unlarge lots slow. Spring chicks steady for choice. Tame squabs easier. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 9@10c; do, young, 5@10c; fowls, 7@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@10½c; do, scalded, 9@10c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 12@13c; do, Long Island, 12@15c; do, Western, 7@12c; geese, Eastern, 14@16c; do, Western, 6@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—There was an excessive offering of potatoes at weak prices, while other garden truck was in moderate supply for the day.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	2.00@ 3.50
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50@ 2.50
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 60
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 12
Celery, State, per dozen stalks	10@ 40
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 3.00
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60@ 75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Virginia, wax, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, wax, per bushel basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	40@ 60
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	80@ 50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 65

POTATOES.

State, Rose and Heebron, per 180 lb	80@ 90
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	75@ 90
State, Burbank, &c., per sack	75@ 85
Jersey, bulk, per 180 lb	75@ 85
Jersey, per sack	75@ 85
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy	$2.50@$3.50
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	2.00@ 2.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand is rather moderate, but supply not excessive and desirable grades hold steady. No. 3, or shipping, perhaps, showing most strength. Straw steady. We quote: Prime timothy, per 100 lb, 87½@90c; No. 3 to No. 1, 75@85c; clover and clover mixed, 65@75c; long rye straw, 50@60c; oat straw, 45@50c; wheat straw, 40c per 100 lb.

HOPS—A steadier feeling on fancy grades, with a moderate business.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 2
Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice	@10
Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to prime	8 @ 9
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—The closing of the tanneries shut off all demands from the trust, and trading was slow, with prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	20 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Prince, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hacha, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	13 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23 @25	9½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matam

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Foreign Outlook Considered to be More Reassuring.

LIQUIDATION APPARENTLY AT AN END

Grangers Lead in Recovery, with Prominent Industrials Strong — Missouri Pacific, Louisville, and Kansas and Texas Rally.

THURSDAY, P. M.

To-day's news was of a reassuring character. The Paris settlement was "satisfactorily" completed, although one large firm paid 50 cents on the dollar and secured an extension for the remainder. The firm's liabilities are placed at $1,400,000. The fact that German bankers have agreed to lend $50,000,000 to Russia for currency conversion purposes was accepted as evidence that the strain in the political situation in the East is less severe. There was a better tone in all the Continental markets. Local conditions were practically unchanged. The exchange market holds at the gold-shipping point, but bankers have not decided on sending the metal on Saturday. The cotton market was again strong at an advance of about 7 points. The long-continued drought in the Winter wheat belt has been broken by copious rains.

It was felt to-day that liquidation had about run its course and that the market was entitled to a rally. This led to short covering and to cautious buying on a small scale. The improvement was most pronounced in the Grangers, Rock Island gained ⅛ and Burlington and Northwestern each a point. Atchison moved up ⅞ and St. Paul ⅝, both on large transactions. The coal stocks were also strong. In the general list Missouri Pacific, on liberal transactions gained 1⅝ points, and Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas preferred about a point each.

The recovery extended to the industrial group. Sugar was steady, but ¼ lower at the close. Tobacco, General Electric, and Tennessee Coal each gained a point or more, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding, Chicago Gas, and Western Union were up fractions. Leather preferred was strong in the early trading, but weakened in the afternoon and closed at a loss of 1⅝ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was liberally offered, but the demand was meagre. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the offerings were light. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5¼ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $128,869,895; balances, $7,357,966. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $130,971.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced ½c, to $4.88½ for 60 days, and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅜@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30 premium. Boston—12½ discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans — Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,768,473
Imports for the same period	24,937,835
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1894	$44,830,638
Net exports to date, 1893	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1892	12,479,135
	51,449,135

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf. when issued	1⅝
Chicago & Northwest	1
Ch., Bur. & Qy	1
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅛
Gen. Electric	1¾
Iowa Central pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	1
Louisville & Nashville	1¾
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	⅞
Minn. & St. L.	1
Missouri Pacific	1
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1⅝
N. J. Central	⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
St. P. & Omaha	1½
Tenn. Coal & I.	1

DECLINED.

Am. S. Mfg. when issued	1½
Bay State Gas	⅝
Central Pacific	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	1
Illinois Central	1
Laclede Gas	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	1½
Pullman Car	¾
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	2

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and stronger. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s w. i.	1½
At., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	1¼
Brooklyn El. 2d	1½
Ch. & N. P. 1st t. r.	1¾
Mo. K. & Tex. 2d	1
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	1
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
Wabash 2d	1¼

DECLINED.

Minn. & St. L. con	1
U. S. Cordage 1st t. r.	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $26,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 121, and $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	114½	115¼
5s, c., 1904	114¾	114⅞
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	200
Continental	130
Gallatin National	300
Lincoln National	670
Merchants'	135
Metropolitan	1
Mount Morris	115
New-York	344½
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Third National	105
West Side	275
Western National	113

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	150	152	25
*American Sp. Mfg., w. i.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13	..	200
American Cotton Oil	20	20½	20	20½	20½	21	300
American Cotton Oil pf.	68¾	68⅞	68½	68⅞	68	69	405
American Express	116	117	116	117	116	118	83
*American Sugar Refining	98¾	99⅝	98¼	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	51,345
*American Sugar Refining pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	98¼	98¾	655
American Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	92	97	5
American Tobacco	85½	87½	85½	87¼	87¼	87⅝	18,024
*At., T. & S. F. pf., all in. pd.	16¼	17¼	16⅛	17	17	17	19,830
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25⅜	27⅛	25	27⅛	27	27½	2,125
Baltimore & Ohio	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅞	57½	58½	630
*Bay State Gas	21	21	20¾	20¾	20¼	21	200
Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54	53¾	54	600
Central Pacific	16	16	16	16	16½	17½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19½	19	19½	19⅛	19¾	2,100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66	66⅞	64⅝	66	66	66¾	24,085
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47½	47½	47	47	46¾	47½	200
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	106	104¾	105¾	105¾	106	5,085
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	147	150	35
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	83⅞	82¾	83¾	83⅝	83¾	20,315
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	40	40	39¾	40	40	40½	615
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75⅛	75	75½	24,845
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	126½	126¼	126½	126½	126	127	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	74	75¼	74	75	75	75¼	8,064
Columbus & Hocking Valley	32¼	33	32¼	32¾	32¾	33	1,500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	3¾	4	3¾	4	3⅝	4¼	300
Consolidated Coal	20	20	20	20	20	20½	125
Consolidated Gas Company	133½	133¾	133¼	133½	133	..	100
Delaware & Hudson	147¾	147¾	147¼	147¾	147¼	148	115
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	130	131¾	547
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	46⅝	47½	46⅞	47½	47	47¼	650
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	20¼	20⅝	19¾	20¼	20¼	20⅝	14,675
Evansville & Terre Haute	97	97	97	97	97	98	112
General Electric	27	27	27	27	27	30	100
Illinois Central	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅜	31¼	31¾	2,830
Illinois Central leased lines	98	98	98	98	98	99	125
Illinois Steel Company	76½	77¾	76½	77¾	77½	79	10
Iowa Central	9¾	10	9¾	10	10	10½	388
Iowa Central pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	33	300
Laclede Gas	23	23	23	23	23	24	100
Laclede Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	85	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	74	74	74	74	75	105
Lake Shore	140	140¼	140	140¼	140⅛	140	426
Long Island	85	85	85	85	84½	86	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	9	8¾	9	9	10	1,375
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	26½	26¾	1,075
Louisville & Nashville	54½	55½	54½	55	54⅝	55	7,411
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	106½	105¾	106¼	106	106½	550
Michigan Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	97½	99	10
Michigan Peninsular Car	21	21	21	21	..	..	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	23	22	23	23¼	23½	600
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½	84	85	210
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	52	53	52	53	52	53	250
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	30½	28⅝	30¼	30	30¼	10,666
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	15½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30⅝	31⅞	30⅜	31¼	31¼	31½	5,070
*National Lead Company	30	31	29¾	30¼	30	30¾	1,345
*National Lead Company pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	90	91	277
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	107	106½	106⅞	106⅝	107	1,030
New-York Central	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	99¾	100⅛	300
New-York Chic. & St. L., all in. pd.	45	45	45	45	45	48	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	11	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¾	11	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31	31	31	31	31	31½	540
Norfolk Southern	70	70	70	70	67	80	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	12	181
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5	1,025
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	230
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	2,300
Ontario & Western	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅜	2,000
Pacific Mail	26¼	27⅜	26¼	27	27⅜	27⅝	2,800
Philadelphia & Reading	11¾	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅞	9,400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17½	18½	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	164	164½	164	164¼	164	166	220
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6	6	6	6¼	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	14	200
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	41	39½	41	40¾	41¼	525
Southern Pacific	21	21	20¼	20¼	20¼	21	700
Southern Railway	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	835
Southern Railway pf.	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	36	36⅝	1,600
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32⅝	34	32¼	33⅝	33⅜	33¾	7,830
Texas Pacific	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	9¼	2,200
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	⅝	1	⅝	1	⅝	⅞	300
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	9	9	9	9	10	300
Union Pacific	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10¾	11	910
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	425
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¾	14¼	220
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	28	200
United States Rubber	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	34½	35	325
United States Rubber pf.	91¾	91¾	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	92½	20
*United States Leather	11½	12	11½	11¾	11⅝	12	1,170
*United States Leather pf.	67	69	66	67⅛	66⅞	67½	13,181
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	815
Wabash pf.	18¾	19½	18¾	19¼	19¼	19⅝	4,135
Wells-Fargo Express	92	92½	92	92½	91	96	15
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	89¾	88½	89¾	89½	90	11,796
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42	43½	40	41½	40⅝	41½	900

Total sales 302,046

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s	5,000	111	Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	44	Mexican Int 1st 4s	12,000	73⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	8,000	72		10,000	44¼		5,000	73⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	5,000	78¼		5,000	44⅛		3,000	73⅝
	60,000	78½		10,000	44¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	4,000	61¼
	1,000	78¾		34,000	44½		11,000	61½
Atch., Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	20,000	80		5,000	45		9,000	61
	25,000	80¼		10,000	45⅛		9,000	61¼
	12,000	80		5,000	45		1,000	62
	10,000	80¼		12,000	45⅛	Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	90½
	15,000	80⅜		2,000	45¾		4,000	90¾
	25,000	80¼	Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	5,000	140¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	10,000	64¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	5,000	49⅜		8,000	140¾		5,000	65
	25,000	50		2,000	141	N Y Centl 1st Coup	4,000	123¾
	8,000	50¼		2,000	140¾		1,000	123⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid	5,000	26¼	Coupon Gold 7s	1,000	123	N Y Central Ext 4s	15,000	102½
	10,000	26⅜	Registered Gold 7s	2,000	120	Registered	5,000	101
	10,000	26¼	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	105¼	N Y & Har 1st Coup	2,000	116
	10,000	26¾	C, C C & Ind 1st	5,000	109	N Y & Man Bch 1st	5,000	103⅛
	10,000	26¾	Col & Greenville 1st	6,000	114½	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	2,000	92
	10,000	27	Col, H Val & Tol 5s	1,000	86¾	North Pac 1st Coup	10,000	112½
	60,000	27	Col & Ninth Av 1st	8,000	114¾		10,000	120f
	10,000	27⅛	Del & Hudson 1st Penn Division	1,000	143	North Pac 2d Coup	3,000	117½
	10,000	27¼		42,000	26⅞	North Pac 3d Coup	3,000	102¾
	10,000	27½	East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s	10,000b3	27		1,000	72¾
	3,000	27⅝		60,000	27	North Pac Cons 5s	15,000	78
	25,000	27½		10,000	27⅛		2,000	37¼
	68,000	27⅝		10,000	27¼	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	13,000	37¾
	55,000	27½	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000	92½	Ohio & Miss Cons	5,000	80
	47,000	27⅝		12,000	107½		2,000	107
Austin & N'w'n 1st	11,000	90½	Erie Cons Gold 7s	2,000	144	Ohio South'n G M 4s	10,000	103¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	116	Ill Central 4s, 1952	1,000	101¼		4,000	94⅜
	4,000	116¼	Ill Central 4s, 1953	1,000	101¼	Oregon Impvmt 1st	1,000	94½
	10,000	116⅜	Iowa Central 1st 5s	10,000	95	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	11,000	36
Brooklyn Elev 2d	2,000	75		2,000	95½		2,000	35¼
	1,000	76	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	11,000	101	Oregon, R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	5,000	35
	2,000	76½	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	1,000	79⅞		5,000	79¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	5,000	102¾		5,000	80	Trust Co Certfs	2,000	70
Canada So 1st 3d Conv, 1902	1,000	110⅝	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 6s	5,000	95¼	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	106⅜
Central of N J 1st	95	95		4,000	95⅝		1,000	106⅞
Cen, R & B Co of Ga Collateral Gold 5s	10,000	95	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	13,000	114¼	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000s3	87⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	100⅛		7,000	114½		5,000	59½
	1,000	109½	La & Mo River 1st	8,000	114		15,000	59⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	10,000	96	Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	9,000	82½		5,000	59½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	79¾		6,000	82	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	7,000	103
	1,000	79⅝	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000	100¼	Pac of Mo 2d Ext	1,000	107½
	7,000	80	Lo, N A & Chic G M	10,000	75	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	1,000	87½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	5,000	120¾	Manhatn Ry Con 4s	4,000	99	Trust Co Certfs	14,000	78¾
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	1,000	101	Mil & St P 5s 1st	6,000	110¼		6,000	78⅞
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	2,000	103¾	Mil & St Paul 1st	4,000	99¾	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	30¼
	6,000	104	Chic & Pac W'n 5s	1,000	115¾		30,000	30½
Chicago & Erie 1st	4,000	110½	Minn & St L Con 5s	4,000	99¾		27,000	30⅜
	2,000	110¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	3,000	86	3d Pref Inc	20,000	11
Chic G L & C Co 1st	3,000	92½		2,000c	86		10,000	11¼
	2,000	92⅜		13,000	85⅞		7,000	11½
Clev, Chic & St L	5,000	96¾		20,000b3	86		1,000	11⅝
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s	5,000	90⅜		6,000	86¼	Rich & Danv 6s	2,000	122¼
	8,000	86⅜		4,000	86¼		2,000	122
St Louis Div 4s	9,000	86⅛		14,000	86⅝	St L A & T H 1st 5s	2,000	106¾
	14,000	86⅝				St L & Iron Mount 5s	3,000	84

Total sales $1,824,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & T. H.	..	60
Am. Coal	100	125
American District Tel.	35	40
American Tobacco pf.	104	108
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	10
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1½
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N.	55	..
Canadian Pacific	57½	58½
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	100	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	102
Cleveland, Lor. & W. pf.	55	59
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	4	4½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	10	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	98	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	155	..
Delaware, Lack. & West.	168	169
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9¾
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	6¼
*D. S. S. & A. pf.	10½	12½
Erie T. & T.	61	62½
Great Northern pf.	122	126
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	¾
Homestake	20	35
Houston & Texas	2½	8½
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa	10½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	9
Keok. & D. M.	8	4
Keok. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
King. & Pem.	8	5
Lake Erie & Western	22	23½
*Long I. Traction, all in. pd.	18¼	19
L., St. L. & T.	⅞	4
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
*Unlisted.		
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	1½	1¾
Minn. Iron	66	68
Mobile & Ohio	..	21
N., C. & St. L.	75	81
Nat. Lin. Oil	22⅞	23
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	40	50
National Starch 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	8	9
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31
Nor. & West.	3½	3¾
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8	12
Oregon Imp.	5½	7
Oregon, R. & N.	22	26
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & East.	6	9
Peoria, D. & E.	4½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	30
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	58
P., F. W. & C.	107	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	158	..
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	118	120¼
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	27	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	91
St. Paul, M. & M.	120	124
Silver bullion certs.	68	68¼
Tol. & O. C.	35	40
Tol. & O. C. pf.	75	78½
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
U. P., D. & G.	4¾	4½
United States Express	42	45
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	26	..
*Western Union Beef	10½	13½
Mexican Central	11	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	98⅞	99⅝	98⅝	98¾	17,380
Am. Tobacco 86	87½	88	87⅛	1,160	
A., T. & S. F.	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	3,970
A., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	10
Ark. C. Imp.	25	25	25	25	20
Chi. Gas	65⅜	66⅝	64⅜	65⅝	9,530
C., R. I. & P.	74	75¼	74	74⅞	3,050
C., B. & Q.	82⅝	83⅞	82⅝	83⅝	13,340
C., M. & St. P.	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75¼	10,730
C. & N. W.	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	480
Dist. & C. F.	20	20½	19½	20⅜	2,500
Gen. Elec.	30⅜	31½	30½	31⅜	360
L. & N.	54⅞	55¼	54¼	55	1,070
Mo. Pacific	28⅞	30⅜	28⅞	30¼	1,880
Total sales					77,310

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	27	27	27	27	$12,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. cv.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
C. & E. 1st.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1,000
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	3,000
C. & N. P. 5s, cfs	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	8,000
Iowa C. 1st. 95	95	95	95	95	2,000
Total sales					$73,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	100
Con. C. & Va.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	150
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
La Crosse	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,000
Potosi	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Plymouth	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Sierra Nevada	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Union	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Total sales					2,850

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	58½	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	430,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	40½	43
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91	96
*American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	52	62
American Surety Company	216	222
American Typefounders	3½	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	100¾	108¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	216	..
Barney & Smith Car	21½	24
Barney & Smith pf. stock	76	80
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Beckton Construction pf.	86	88½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	100	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	171
Brooklyn Elevated	19

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To the Stockholders of

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
The Delaware, Lacka. & West. R.R. Co.,
The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.,
The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.,
The N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. Co.,
The N. Y., Sus. & Western R. R. Co.,
The New-York, L. E. & West. R. R. Co.,
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION comprises nearly all the corporations, firms, and individuals mining anthracite coal outside of the companies above named.

During the year 1894 27 per cent. of the total tonnage was mined by members of the Association; a proportion much larger than that of any other single interest. Most of the coal so mined is delivered to some one of the above named companies under contracts providing for a division of the selling price between operator and carrier. This arrangement makes the interests of the members of our association and of the stockholders in the greater companies practically identical. When one loses, the other must. Moreover, when the individual operator loses, the mining by the railroads from their own lands must be equally unprofitable.

As all are aware, the last year has been a most disastrous one to the trade. Many millions of tons that can never be replaced have been worse than thrown away, because actually sold at much less than cost. Insolvency has nearly or quite overtaken some of the above companies, and those that have continued dividend payments have made up the deficits from their assets. That this waste has been unnecessary every mining operator knows, and what adds to its folly is the fact that some of the "coalers" whose shares are regarded most highly by outside investors must soon find themselves short of coal in their collieries. Their lands are being rapidly exhausted, and cannot be replaced at any price.

Just now, natural conditions are creating a sharp demand for coal, and counteracting corporate folly; but we find that some of the companies to whom we deliver our product have made so many sales for future delivery at the previous low prices that it is doubtful if either we or you will derive much advantage before another "slump" in prices comes. Our past experience is not reassuring.

Our members (representing an investment of about seventy-five millions of dollars in mines and the appurtenances) are practical men, and thoroughly familiar with the trade in all its details. Many of them are stockholders in one or more of the companies above named, and their interests are thus doubly identical with yours. Although the bulk of your capital is invested in the coal regions, so that its value and productiveness depend upon conditions existing and economies to be practiced there, yet it is a remarkable fact that some of the largest of the coal companies have not a single Director who is resident in the territory where your money is expended, or at all familiar with practical mining, or even with the actual condition of your property. That such a state of affairs must operate greatly to the disadvantage of the company follows without saying.

Committees appointed by our Association have heretofore proposed to the Railroad Managers various plans for harmonizing differences in the trade, but no beneficial action has followed. It is only fair to say, however, that a few of the officials have used every effort to stem the tide of waste, but without success, for want of sufficient co-operation.

Therefore, failing in all other means, the Association has, by resolution unanimously adopted, appointed the undersigned **A COMMITTEE TO REQUEST PROXIES** from the stockholders of the great Anthracite Companies, with a view to securing a representation in their management, believing that the result would be highly advantageous to every stockholder as well as to ourselves. The infusion of a larger element of practical knowledge, experience, and personal financial interest would certainly do good.

Blanks for proxies will be furnished on application at the New-York office of the Association, No. 26 Cortlandt Street.

Proxies may be made in the name of the committee or any member thereof.

E. B. STURGES, Scranton, Pa.
H. M. HOWE, 229 Drexel Building, Phila., Pa.
C. D. SIMPSON, Scranton, Pa.

Committee
For the Association.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed on and after November 1st, 1895, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization previously noticed. Upon past due coupons cashed by the Committee, Certificates representing Compound Interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.
10 coupons, due March 1, 1895.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895.....225
Bonds Nos. 3,433, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,754, 4,687, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.
MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

The Suburban Land and Investment Company.
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders and owners of the bonds of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, dated Nov. 1, 1894, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the New-York Security and Trust Company of even date, will be held at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St., New-York City, on the 23D DAY of NOVEMBER, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following business or proposal, to wit:

"That the date or time for the payment of the interest due Nov. 1, 1895, and May 1, 1896, on the bonds of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, secured by the mortgage or deed of trust to the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated Nov. 1, 1894, be and the same hereby is postponed and extended to the first day of November, 1896."

Bondholders are particularly requested to bring with them to said meeting all bonds owned by them in order to qualify and vote the amount of bonds owned.

New-York Security and Trust Co.,
Trustee.
46 Wall St., New-York City.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR, Counsel.

NEW-YORK OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,
No. 46 Cedar St., New-York City,
November 7th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the State of New-Jersey, the Refinery, near Guttenburg, in Union Township, Hudson County, on Thursday, the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The preferred and common stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1895, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, the 6th day of December, 1895, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's offices, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City, at 2 P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 31, until 10 A. M. on Thursday, Nov. 21 next. J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.

An election for eight (8) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Dividends.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1895.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the Second day of December next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 11th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Taylor, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

BONDS OF CITY OF PENSACOLA.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, and past due on that date, on the bonds of the City of Pensacola, Fla., will be paid upon presentation at the Third National Bank, New-York, or at the Citizens' National Bank, Pensacola, Fla. GEO. F. MORGAN, Comptroller.

RAPID GROWTH OF NEW JERSEY

Every County in the State but One Has Gained Population in the Past Five Years—The Figures.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a partial return of the census taken last Summer. The total number of noses counted was 1,672,942. This is an increase of 228,009 over the Federal census of 1890. In that year the National returns showed there were 1,444,933 persons in the State.

With a single exception every county in the State shows an increase. The county that dropped backward was Hunterdon, in which the State enumerators found twenty-one fewer people than did the National counters.

Essex shows the largest increase, as 55,009 more individuals were found in it this year than five years ago. Hudson follows close behind, with 52,954. Hudson is the banner county in population, having 328,080, while Essex shows an even 312,000. Passaic, Union and Camden Counties show big gains, while in proportion to population Atlantic shows up best in increase among the smaller counties. There the population jumped from 28,836 in 1890 to 34,750 this year.

Bergen ceases to be a third-class county and joins the list of second-class ones. The increase in the State shows the gain to be at the rate of 16 per cent. for the five years.

Atlantic County's increase is almost wholly in Atlantic City, which increased by 5,247. Bordentown showed dry rot and dropped forty-seven during the five years. Half of the Union County increase is in the City of Elizabeth. Jersey City gains 19,710 and Hoboken 10,435. Newark increased her family 33,976, or a great deal more than half the total gain in Essex. Orange, which was about 200 ahead of New-Brunswick in 1890, leaped far ahead in the five years and gained 3,948 while New-Brunswick was increasing 1,307. Gloucester City dropped back 339. Red Bank also struck the downpath, and has fifty-seven fewer inhabitants than five years ago. Woodbury also went backward, and five of those who died or moved away have not been replaced.

The male and female residents are very evenly divided. There are 837,905 females and 835,037 males. Of the total population 1,256,760 were born in the United States. There are 59,016 negroes in the State. The Germans number 118,823 and the Irish 93,433. There are 144,910 of other nativities. The families in the State number 357,373 and the dwellings 279,755.

Gift to Pennsylvania Museum.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, the distinguished chemist of New-York, has presented to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania a unique collection of "Games of Goose," which he made during a tour of Europe in 1893. The game, which is well known to Americans as "The Mansion of Happiness," is played in precisely the same form throughout the world. No less than 159 examples of the game are shown. The collection includes forms from Holland, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Corea, Japan, China, Moldavia, Malayan Archipelago, Persia, and many other Oriental countries, with specimens absolutely identical from many of the savage tribes of the United States and Mexico. The game sheets are remarkable examples of color printing, many of extreme beauty and of the widest range of design. The collection is of great pecuniary as well as scientific value. An important series of ethnological objects has been contributed by Capt. Berkley Macauley, from whom they were purchased with funds contributed by Mr. Charlemagne Tower and Mr. Joseph Rosengarten.

The South and the Democratic Party.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The Rome Georgian warns the National Democracy that, if it expects a victory in 1896, it must give the South something more than unkept promises in its platform. It demands that a solid South should at least have second place on the ticket, and it names for the place John B. Gordon. What pledges the Democracy has failed to keep to the South are not stated. We do not know of any pledge made to the South, except the repeal of the Federal elections law, and that was repealed as soon as a Democratic Congress could get at it. The Democratic Party has elevated a Georgian to the Speakership of the House, placed three Southern men in the Cabinet, sent Southern men as Ambassadors and Ministers to important foreign posts, and given scores more important Federal offices. The South cannot complain, but the Vice Presidency would be acceptable.

Where Birds Are Cheap.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A recent advertisement of a Southern resort, expatiating upon the cheapness of the living there, stated that a brace of quail could be bought for a quarter. Right down here in Maine, in the town of Pittsfield, a hotel proprietor has been paying but 15 cents apiece for the very plumpest partridges that fly, and has bought over 300 at that price.

OUR NAVY AND COMMERCE

Discussion Before the Society of Naval Architects.

CENTREBOARD IN YACHTBUILDING

W. P. Stephens Tells of Its Influence on Design—President Taylor of the War College Speaks—Use of Aluminium.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers holds its third general meeting in this city yesterday in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street.

The session will be continued to-day, when the following papers will be read: "Recent Designs of Vessels for the United States Navy," by Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor, United States Navy; "Tactical Considerations Involved in Warship Design," by Albert P. Niblack, Lieutenant, United States Navy; "The Ventilation of Ships," by F. B. Dowst, M. E.; "An Experimental Test of the Armored Side of United States Steamer Iowa," by Albert W. Stahl, Naval Constructor, United States Navy.

The papers read yesterday were listened to with great interest by a large assemblage of well-known naval men and engineers. Among them were Admiral Richard W. Meade, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, Chief Engineer Thomas W. Hyde, John C. Kafer, United States Navy, Frank B. King, Jacob W. Miller, Lewis Nixon, Harrington Putnam, Horace See, Stevenson Taylor, and E. Platt Stratton.

The meeting room was hung with maps, charts, and section drawings. President Clement A. Griscom presided. He was unanimously appointed to be the society's President for the year to come, and a committee of three was appointed to elect the other officers of the society.

William H. Webb was made an honorary member, and Lord Brassey, President of the British Society of Naval Architecture, was elected an associate member.

The Nominating Committee made its report before the papers were read, and named Washington L. Capps as Secretary-Treasurer, and the following Vice Presidents: Charles H. Cramp, Philip Hichborn, Charles H. Ewing, Richard W. Meade, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Francis A. Walker, Theodore D. Wilson, and William H. Webb. J. F. Holloway was elected an additional member of the Council.

The report was received with applause and President Griscom made a brief address to open the convention. He said:

Our society is the natural outgrowth of the public sentiment that has made our new navy possible, and which sentiment, I am sure, will never be satisfied until our flag protects a mercantile marine commensurate with our position as a Nation and consistent with the importance of the commodities we must interchange with foreign countries.

It should be a subject of National humiliation that so small a percentage of our foreign commerce is carried under our own flag. The sentiment of "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," struck a popular chord when uttered, and, while some millions are being spent for our defense on the seas and many more are sure to follow, curiously enough our country has been content to pay hundreds of millions as tribute to the nations who have seized our foreign commerce and fixed the price at which we must sell our products abroad and the terms at which our citizens must visit foreign countries.

The mission of this society is in no sense commercial, but unless there is a National sentiment that demands a navy, and a proper commercial spirit in the land that demands an adequate commercial marine, why should the art of shipbuilding and naval engineering be encouraged among us?

It was my privilege, in some extemporaneous remarks to the British Institute of Naval Architects last year, to refer to the fact that Great Britain owed largely to that society the national sentiment which in Parliament never questions an appropriation for the increase of British naval power or the expansion of British commercial supremacy, and the applause that greeted the remark emphasized its truth.

And, while the mission of this society is not commercial, but to spread technical knowledge, it can and should, as the natural corollary to its reason for existence, cultivate that public sentiment which shall make the art a public necessity.

The product of American shipbuilding during the last year has been a convincing demonstration of the capacity of America to efficiently build ships of whatever size and type, either mercantile or naval, which any nation may require. While the output of tonnage is comparatively small, it must from henceforth be understood that the American shipbuilder is in the market for the trade of the world.

The industry of shipbuilding for certain kinds of traffic has made great strides upon the lakes, and it is with regret that we note the existence of a treaty which prevents the ship builders of the lake region from taking part in the benefits to the trade which arises from building for the navy.

It is also apparent that there is a turning point approaching in the character of the coasting traders, when a company lays down a five-thousand-ton steamer with quadruplex expansion engines and water-tube boilers, such as that commenced at Newport News.

This society is dedicated to the development of the ship-building and ship-owning industries of the United States, and its third session is now opened.

The Chairman introduced to the meeting Capt. Henry C. Taylor, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College. Captain Taylor spoke on "American Maritime Development," and illustrated his address with charts conspicuously placed in the auditorium.

He said that one of the most important commercial problems for the United States to consider was how best to effectively control the South American trade.

"We should not wait on the merchants of the South to come to us," he said, "but should devote our efforts to provide such types of ships and machinery as would be best calculated to bring about the desired result."

The speaker said that, owing to the great importance to commerce of the Panama Canal, it should not be allowed to come under the control of any foreign power.

"Your society," he said, "should act as a fly wheel upon the great engine of public opinion in connection with new inventions and appliances. No invention will revolutionize war. There is no short cut to victory. I do not doubt that the skill and ability of your society, and of its individual members, will produce ships worthy to carry beyond the seas the flag of our great Republic."

As soon as a vote of thanks had been given to Capt. Taylor, Admiral Meade made a motion to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal.

"Would it not be wise," he said, "to petition Congress to do something about the Nicaragua Canal? Our society should not stand unmoved in the presence of a foreign corporation building that canal. The United States is the residuary legatee of any lands lying about loose on the Continent, and though I am no jingo, I think the sooner European countries understand this the better."

The motion was seconded by Capt. Miller, who made one of the first surveys of the canal.

Messrs. Hobson and Loring said that the importance of the matter rendered a hasty step inadvisable.

"A memorial from this body," said Mr. Loring, "will not remain merely a memorial. It will be reflected by the people of this country and will be a force of great importance. It seems that we are commencing a course that may land us we don't know where. The question seems somewhat out of our field, and may only result in embarrassing the society."

As an amendment, Mr. Loring said that a committee of five, to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress with reference to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, would meet the requirements of the case.

This amended motion was carried, and will be reported upon at this morning's session.

W. P. Stephens read a paper on "The Centerboard, Its Influence on Design, Its Value and Its Proper Use." A great deal of interest was taken in the paper, and some discussion followed. Mr. Stephens said:

The origin and early use of the centreboard may well be omitted and the subject taken up at the beginning of yachting in America—about 1845. The first yachts were keel boats, closely related through English models to the smaller sizes of revenue cutters and commercial vessels. In such early yachts as the Steers's sloop Julia, in which the centreboard was used only as an adjunct to a vessel of good proportions and model, the influence of the board was beneficial; but before many years the whole design of the yacht was subordinated to the centreboard. Without tracing in detail the many steps of the change, it is only necessary to note the contrast between the keel yacht of 1845 and the early centreboard yachts, on the one hand, and on the other the extreme centreboard type which was in universal use in America in 1880.

Taking the centreboard sloop and the schooner as they were up to 1880, dangerously shoal and wide in model, often clumsily built of soft wood with the poorest of fastenings; faultily ballasted with stone and iron inside; the hull inherently weak in form from the great beam and lack of proportionate depth; the entire middle portion of keel and floors cut away, with the familiar "hinge joint" where the mast was stepped, just forward of the trunk, and with the deck construction made worse than useless as an element of strength through the absence of all beams in the middle portion of the vessel and the presence of a great superstructure, the cabin trunk—the accepted laws of naval design and construction fail to give any reason why such craft capsized no oftener and kept afloat as long as they did, and we can only fall back for an explanation on the doctrine of a special providence.

If there be any who would still disown the Vigilant and advance the claims of a craft of the old centreboard type, it now rests with them to prove the case against such existing evidence as the Wasp and the Defender. I have tried, during the last season, to conceive of some type of centreboard yacht which would carry effectively a sail plan of over 12,000 square feet on a water line of 89 feet, and I cannot see that such a craft is within the bounds of practicability. The nearest approach would be an improved Vigilant; and such a craft, with a very deep keel, and a great weight of low ballast, would be but a begging of the whole question. Neither can I see that it is possible to design a low-powered yacht of the same measurement to compete successfully with the Defender.

The fact is clearly recognized that the development of the last five years in yachting has been bad in the extreme; that the gain in speed, while positive and conclusive from the point of view of match sailing and prize winning, is comparatively small in actual minutes, and that the price paid for it is entirely too high.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephens, who designed the victorious half-rater Ethelwynne, said:

The many discussions of the advisability of the complete abandonment of the centreboard in international racing which attended the building of Defender last Spring suggested to me a line of investigation which could hardly fail to be interesting, and in a measure profitable, but which I have not been able to take up. This is to assume that Mr. Burgess, in designing Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer, had been denied the use of the centreboard and compelled to rely upon the keel type alone; in each case, with the current yachting knowledge of the day to guide him. The probabilities are that the American yacht in each case would have been as superior in sail area, in power of hull through added beam, and especially in the area and effectiveness of the lateral plane, that the cup would still have been on this side. The keel has held the cup this year; Vigilant might well have been a keel boat and yet won in 1892; Volunteer, with no centreboard, but with 3 feet more draught—13 feet instead of 10—would still have defeated Thistle; in other words, recognizing now the marked defects of the British keel yachts Genesta, Galatea, Thistle, and Valkyrie II., they were really beaten by superior power and not by the mere use of the centreboard.

In conclusion, while the centreboard has been at times an instrument of evil through the easy way which it opens to bad design and construction, the device, when properly handled by the honest and skilful designer, is of the highest possible utility.

A technical paper entitled "Rudder Experiments—U. S. S. Monterey," was read. It was written by Elliot Snow, Assistant Naval Constructor, who is at present on the Pacific coast, and it was read to the meeting by the society's Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Capps.

The method of conducting the Monterey experiments and the results obtained therefrom were laid in detail before the society and discussed from a scientific standpoint. The object of the experiments was to determine the twisting on the rudder head when using the helm with the vessel under way.

"Aluminium—Its Alloys and Their Use in Ship Construction," was the next paper. It was read by James C. McGuire, and awoke considerable discussion.

Mr. McGuire, while speaking on the use of aluminium in the construction of racing yachts, said that, in a recent letter from a friend in England, he learned that the Distant Shore, the international challenger, withdrawn by Mr. Rose, was in process of construction, and that she was being built very largely of aluminium.

"The plates and angles used in the Defender," said the speaker, "are the largest ones in aluminium that have ever been rolled.

"And it can positively be asserted that the successful achievement of furnishing these plates marks a new era, not only in yacht construction, but in the possibilities which are offered by future development in the arts and manufactures for material which possesses the unusually high qualities of that which was furnished for the Defender. The heaviest plate in the Defender weighs about 200 pounds, is 84½ inches wide, and is the largest aluminium plate ever rolled.

"In the first-class torpedo boats, where the boats will be overboard for some length of time, and where, also, a boat of great speed and as light as possible is desired, the construction which has been used in the Defender will be hard to improve upon.

"Each and every plate used in the construction of the hull of the Defender was tested, and, considering the ducility shown, these were the highest tensile tests that have ever been made in any of the alloys of aluminium. It will thus be seen that the main object which the designers wished to accomplish was to get a boat which would be not only as light as possible, but which would have its centre of gravity as low as was practicable, yet, at the same time, to have no aluminum on the outside below the water line, owing to the fact that aluminium fouls when exposed to salt water and collects the barnacles very nearly as rapidly as iron or steel. The above object the designers accomplished with great success, as was proved by the superb way in which the Defender acquitted herself in the races against Valkyrie III."

Referring to the present use of aluminium by the United States Navy, the speaker said:

It is to be regretted that our navy has not investigated the use of aluminium in ship construction as extensively as have the foreign navies of the world.

About all that the United States Navy has done in using aluminium in ship construction is in fittings for the four torpedo boats, two for the Maine and two for the Texas.

A few of the truck frames for some of the ships and the air-port frames and dead-light covers for the three gunboats building at the Newport News Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company's plant is about all that this Government has to point to.

It is to be hoped, however, that our naval officers will appreciate the importance of its use in ship construction, in which this metal is bound to take a prominent part in the future; and, as it is only a question of getting the right alloy and the proper percentage for use in marine work, experiments by our naval officers along this line would only redound to the success of our boats in the future, and it is to be hoped that they will appreciate its importance sufficiently to carry out these tests.

D. W. Taylor, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, and Prof. W. F. Durand brought yesterday's interesting session to a close by reading the most technical papers of the day. They were entitled "Methods and Forms for Certain Ship Calculations," and "The Number of Longitudinal Intervals in Ship Computation, as Affecting the Accuracy of Integration for Displacement."

The papers will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. In the evening the society will attend a banquet at the Hotel Brunswick.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Mabel Love Will Remain.—It has been fully decided that Miss Mabel Love will now remain with the "His Excellency" company during the balance of the tour. George Edwardes has cabled that he has induced H. Wyndham, Manager of the Glasgow Theatre in Scotland, to release Miss Love from her engagement with him for the "Pantomime" season commencing Dec. 15. Miss Love was engaged by Mr. Wyndham as the principal lady in his "Pantomime," and he was loath to part with her on account of her immense success last year in Glasgow. In consequence of her being such a favorite with the patrons of the Broadway Theatre she desired to remain, and the cancellation was accomplished.

—Joseph Brooks in New-York.—Joseph Brooks, manager of William H. Crane, and one of the gentlemen interested in the theatrical syndicate which is to begin operations next season, is now in New-York, and intends to remain here for several days. He has come on business connected with Mr. Crane and the syndicate. He is having new offices fitted up in the Fifth Avenue Theatre Building, which will be ready for use by Monday. Mr. Brooks says that Comedian Crane's business this season has been remarkably prosperous. He will continue to play "His Wife's Father" until he reaches this city, when he will produce a new play, written for him by Franklin Fyles.

—"The Night Clerk."—Peter F. Dailey comes to the Bijou Theatre next week, when he will produce his new farce, by John J. McNally, called "The Night Clerk," which is a humorous picture of the eccentricities of the average night clerk in a great hotel. Mr. Dailey has plenty of opportunity to make fun for his patrons in this play, and he takes full advantage of it. May Irwin will go from the Bijou to the Harlem Opera House.

—Harry Pepper's Ballad Recitals.—Harry Pepper will give a new and novel entertainment at Hardman Hall next Wednesday night, to be called "An Evening with a Composer," beginning at 8:30 o'clock. He will sing twelve ballads and give a short talk on the works. Mr. Pepper's entertainments have always been popular in this city, and the orders for seats are already very large.

—Grand Opera House.—The attraction at the Grand Opera House next week will be Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whytal, in "For Fair Virginia," the romantic play which they produced at the Fifth Avenue last Summer. Included in their supporting company will be Carleton Macy, John Woodward, and Mabel Knowles. The play will be presented with all the original picturesque scenery and properties.

—The Elephant Recovered.—One of George Lockhart's funny elephants had an attack of rheumatism early this week, but the prompt application of powerful plasters and hot water soon brought him around, and he is again performing with his usual ability. The elephants have made a great hit at the Union Square, and will remain there for some time to come.

—"The Privateer."—Lewis Morrison has signed a contract to produce his new play, "The Privateer," in Boston next September. Mayerhoffer, the electrician, will have charge of all the storm scenes and electric effects. The scene of the play is laid on the coast of Brittany, and Mr. Morrison will play the part of the boatswain of the ship Firefly.

—Edythe Chapman to Star.—Miss Edythe Chapman is talking of making her debut as a star in February, as soon as her engagement with Robert Mantell closes.

FALSE TO HIS PLEDGES

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Accusation Against Mayor Strong.

NON-PARTISANSHIP NOT OBSERVED

Has Educated the Community Down Instead of Up—Embarrassing the Mayor Doesn't Recognize His Deviation.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Parkhurst places some of the blame for the defeat of the fusion ticket at the door of Mayor Strong. In a statement which Dr. Parkhurst gave out yesterday, said:

"In speaking with reporters, yesterday, I mentioned that, in my judgment, our defeat was due to three specific causes. The first of these, the excise matter, I briefly amplified. The second cause to which I attribute defeat is the fact that there was put before the people what purported to be a plain dish, but what the people were sufficiently astute to recognize instantly as a political hodge-podge. The people want to save the city, but they don't care to carry political grist to any Democratic or Republican municipal mill. This matter has been already canvassed so thoroughly that it would be an impertinence to rehearse it again to-day.

"The third ground of defeat is closely connected with the second, and has to do with our Mayor. No one can be more prompt than I to recognize the good things which he has done. And they are many. But the one primary principle which he was elected to subserve, namely, that of non-partisanship, he has failed in, constantly and thoroughly.

"In his letter of acceptance, dated Oct. 5, 1894, he promised that, if elected, his administration of the affairs of the city should be 'absolutely non-partisan,' and they have not been. There is no use of mincing matters; this is a good time to tell the truth, and to tell it straight, and the embarrassing feature of the situation is that the Mayor does not himself appreciate the fact that he has been uniformly false in this respect to the platform upon which he was elected, and his mental constitution seems of such kind as to be unresponsive to the logical approaches that are made to him. For, in reply to charges of this character, he has said that in his appointments he has tried to make their political proportion tally with the political proportion of the ballots that elected him, and that as two Republicans voted for him to one Democrat, he has appointed two Republicans to office to one Democrat.

"We are not in this criticising his appointments, some of which have been most admirable, but he promised that political considerations should not control him in appointments, and now he confesses that they have, and that he has reduced their control down to a fine scientific point of mathematical accuracy. When we pleaded for his election, a year ago, he thought and promised that, as Mayor, we would be a magnificent embodiment of the doctrine so dear at that time to the hearts of the voting masses that the city is a corporation to be managed with rigid and exclusive reference to those same principles of fitness and integrity as obtain in every other well-conducted business. We pleaded for him because we believed that his administration would be a great educating power along the line of lifting the city out of the dumps of small politics into the liberty and dignity of a large and broad economy. But instead of educating the community up, he has educated it down, and non-partisanship has to the rank and file of our citizens neither so true nor so impressive a meaning as it had when Mr. Strong's Mayoralty term commenced, and it is to the demoralization so induced that our present situation of defeat is in part due.

"If Mr. Strong had as loyally and impressively incarnated the idea of non-partisanship in his administration as Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues have incarnated the idea of the enforcement of law, the political miscellaneousness of the ticket by which we have been defeated, and for which the small politicians and not the Committee of Fifty are responsible, would never have been possible. The mixed tactics of the Mayor have besmudged the air and have rendered almost impossible anything like strong and clear thinking along these lines. I have brought against Mr. Strong no charge of moral obliquity, but having been asked by my friends for my views of the causes of defeat, I saw no adequate reason why I should not state those views; and if I was to state them at all, of course I had to state them frankly."

Mayor Strong's attention was called to Dr. Parkhurst's statement. The Mayor stroked his beard and thought a minute, then said he did not care to answer the criticism. The statement was then read to him. He smiled grimly now and then during the reading.

"Well, I am glad to know just what Dr. Parkhurst does think of this administration," he said. "The great trouble seems to be that there is a great difference of opinion as to the real meaning of the term non-partisanship. In selecting men for public office, it is difficult to get many men who are competent and fit to fill the offices who have not decided political views or who are not in sympathy with one political party or another.

"I have not appointed men because they were politicians, or for political reasons, but because I considered them the fittest persons for the places to which they were appointed. I don't think many of them can be classed as politicians. Take the Tax Department: Mr. Sutro cannot be classed as a politician, I think. Wells may be a politician, but he was chosen because I wanted a man from the district above the Harlem who was acquainted with that territory and real estate values there. I think Mr. Wells fills the bill very well."

The Mayor also said, in answer to a question as to whether he looked upon Commissioner Roosevelt as a Republican politician, that he believed Mr. Roosevelt had expressed himself as glorying in his Republicanism.

When asked if he thought he was accused of violating his pledge of non-partisanship because he had retained a few Tammany Hall men in office, like City Magistrate Simms and President Wilson of the Health Board, he said:

"They are Tammany men, aren't they? I believe I knew it when I appointed Simms, too. They are good officials or they would not be in the city employ."

Now that Mahone Has Gone.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

When asked whether he would accept the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee of the Republican Party if it were offered to him, Col. William Lamb of Norfolk replied that, while he would appreciate the compliment, he could not accept the Chairmanship unless tendered unanimously by a Republican State Convention, and then it must be coupled with the membership of the National Committee.

This, we take to be a significant reply. We interpret it to mean that mere membership of the National Committee is considered preferable to the Chairmanship of the State Committee. We also interpret it as signifying that Gen. Walker will not be the successful aspirant to the Chairmanship. Also, as signifying that the old Republicans are coming to the front.

Transatlantic Trip Abandoned.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

It is really a matter of surprise where the "cranks" get their notions. A man living on the banks of the majestic Penobscot announced to the world recently that he had invented a water bicycle with which he should cross the Atlantic. He conveyed the idea that his discovery would demonstrate that man's muscle could surpass steam in navigating the ocean. He started from Bangor on his around-the-world trip. To the astonishment of the bystanders his machine floated, though but slowly and not in obedience to the helm. By superhuman exertions the inventor propelled his machine as far as Bucksport, where it was left as a monument of blasted hopes and fallen folly.

Supposed Brooklyn Man a Suicide.

HERGEN POINT, N. J., Nov. 7.—A stranger, supposed to have come from Brooklyn, shot himself last night and died this morning. The police are satisfied he committed suicide, but are unable to discover his identity.

He was young, clean shaven, five feet in height, has brown hair and gray eyes. He was well dressed and had some money. From part of a letter found, despondency in love may have led to suicide.

The letter told him he could not take some girl around, but was welcome to visit her home. A picture of a boy and girl, by Bowers of Brooklyn, was found.

NEW PARK BOARD NEXT WEEK

Some of the Men Mentioned for Commissioners—Meeting of Present Board—Art Museum's New Wing.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that there would be a new Park Board next week.

The gossip is that Col. S. V. R. Cruger, J. B. Bloomingdale, and Samuel McMillan will be among the selections.

The Tammany men are asking whether Edward Bell's resignation from Tammany, just before the election, had any relation to the rumor that he may again be made a Park Commissioner.

The Park Board met yesterday at the Arsenal. All the Commissioners were present. Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, presented plans for a new wing to the Museum of Art building. It is to be east of the main building and fronting on Fifth Avenue. The main new wing is to be 300 by 100 feet. It is to be connected with the main building by an extension 100 by 50.

There will be an entrance on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets. A change of the plan was advised by Landscape Artist Vaux and Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department, by which the entrance ground was enlarged, thereby enabling two or three carriages to pass at the same time. The architecture of the new wing is to conform with that of the building, and the interior structure is also to be similar to the older building.

Trustee Wales asked the Park Board to request the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $200,000 which the Legislature voted to the city for the benefit of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for each of five years. Commissioner Wales said: "We know what we can expect from this board, and we don't know how we will fare with the new board." A resolution was later passed making the request of $200,000 as asked for.

A communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowing the Park Board $25,000 for a survey of the site of the Botanical Garden, in Bronx Park, was ordered filed. It was decided to rebuild the bridge which crosses the pond west of the Arsenal at a cost of about $5,000. The request of the manager of the Horse Show to allow the Park policemen to give an exhibition of catching runaway horses was tabled.

On Commissioner Haven's resolution it was decided that the prizes to be won by the Park police at the show would be used to buy riding boots for all the mounted members of the squad. James McGlynn, Roundsman of the mounted

HACKMEN RUN THE TOWNS

Rye Neckers and Mamaroneckers in Peril of Life and Limb.

UNION MIGHT BRING SOME RELIEF

A Memorable Autumn Because of Rapidly Successive Disturbances --Trouble Centres About a Flower Show.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Autumn of 1895 will be remembered long in ordinarily quiet Mamaroneck because of the disturbances that have followed one after the other. The discussion over the union and incorporation of the villages of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck, that is to be voted on Nov. 12, becomes sharper as the time for voting approaches.

The anti-annexationists accuse the annexationists of harboring deep political plots and other dark schemes. The annexationists declare they have only the good of the village at heart, and that the anti-annexationists are stumbling blocks in the way of progress and growth of the villages. The residents are also unsettled still as to whether the name Mamaroneck or Rye Neck shall prevail. It begins to look as though the two old villages, whose courtship has lasted many, many years, were going to have a falling out, and that their union is a great way off.

One argument used by the annexationists is that, once the villages were incorporated, ordinances for making obstreperous citizens behave themselves might be adopted. It seems there are such citizens even in Mamaroneck.

Rye Neck uses the Mamaroneck Railway station, and citizens of both places are at the mercy of the hackmen. These hackmen fairly overawe the village of Mamaroneck. Scores of them wait about the station for fares. As they circle around the yard, making their lean nags cavort by touches of the whip, their antiquated carriages remind one of dark birds of prey, manoeuvring for a place to alight.

The hackmen, it is said, quarrel among themselves in a way that is entirely foreign to the mild dispositions of Mamaroneckers. They swoop down on ill-fated passengers the moment they leave the trains, and, unless the traveler has a cool head, the Mamaroneckers say, the hackmen are liable to tear him limb from limb. It jars on the nerves of Mamaroneckers, too, to have the hacks always rattling up and down the village streets, the horses sometimes going at a full gallop, to meet a train. The only hope of emancipation from the hackmen, the Mamaroneckers declare, lies in incorporation. Yet Rye Neck is inclined to be perverse, and to prefer swarms of hackmen to union with Mamaroneck.

It is related by some of the annexationists that one day last Summer a man came up from New-York to visit a friend in Mamaroneck. It happened that he was the only one who left the train at the Mamaroneck Station, and that the friend who was to have met him was not there. One hackman, it is said, seized the stranger by the right hand, another hackman got hold of his left hand and pulled, while a third hung to his coat tails and a fourth got him by the waistcoat in front. Each hackman as he pulled kept praising the merits of his own hack and horses. No one knows what would have become of the man from New-York had not his friend driven up in the midst of the mêlée and dispersed the hackmen by some very emphatic language.

These hackmen haunt Mamaroneckers by day and night. The fondest dream of the citizens is incorporation, and then the framing of a rigid ordinance restraining hackmen.

Another element has been added to the disturbance in Mamaroneck. It arose from the fact that there was no flower show in the village this year.

There are many gardens and conservatories about Mamaroneck and the annual flower show had become famous. Chrysanthemums, in particular, are raised there and have made the flower shows gorgeous with color. This year the flower show was abandoned, for very good reasons, those who had charge of the matter say.

Some persons, however, charge that there was no excuse for giving up the flower show. They say money which might have been used to get the flower show under way was expended for a clambake. One or two members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been emphatic in their remarks. They declare that the appetite for clams got the better of the aesthetical sense, and that to this fact the loss of the beautiful flower show must be attributed.

The odor of the seaweed in Mamaroneck is very strong when the tide goes down, and, it is said, suggests clams and gives a marvelous desire for them.

Those who are accused of spending money that should have gone for a flower show say they did nothing of the sort. They say the money used for the clambake was not raised for flowers at all, and that if they wished to buy clams it was no one's concern but their own.

The Mamaroneckers hope to settle the matter about the coachmen Nov. 12. They think that the discussion about the flower show and clams will die of itself quietly.

MAY REDUCE NUMBER OF SALOONS

Excise Commissioners Are Waiting for Counsel to Tell Them the Best Way to Do It.

The Excise Commissioners will hold a meeting within the next few weeks to consider a reduction of the number of saloons in the city. Each of them favors the proposition, which was advanced by Commissioner Woodman, but they do not wish to unjustly interfere with the vested rights of those who have invested their money in the business.

Commissioner Harburger lays special stress on this point, and says he will be very careful as to how far he will go in this direction. Commissioner Woodman has asked the board's counsel, Julius Mayer, to prepare an opinion as to how the board may proceed with a reduction of the number of saloons, and still be safe in not having the action of the board in any of the cases reversed. The matter will be formally considered when the counsel's opinion is ready.

"I think there is a way we can proceed," said Commissioner Woodman, yesterday afternoon, "without being unjust to any one, and still accomplish a reduction of one half. What this way is I do not wish to say now.

"I have always held that there were too many saloons in the city, and when I was an Excise Commissioner nine years ago, I offered a resolution, which was adopted, that no license for a new place be granted unless the applicant can succeed in having some old license surrendered. It has also been the policy of the board to deny applications for licenses for places where the licenses have been revoked on account of the places being improperly conducted.

"On this account there has been a gradual, but small, reduction of the number of saloons in the city since 1886, though there are still too many, and more than are making any money. It would be good for the saloon keepers themselves to have the number reduced."

Commissioner Murray said he was willing to have the number of saloons reduced if it could be done in the right manner.

"My liberal excise views are already widely known," said Commissioner Harburger, "and you can rest assured that I am not going to do anything to interfere with the vested rights of any one, though we are seriously considering the matter of reducing the number of licenses."

Saved $40,000 for a Library.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7.—When the Free Library was established the Trustees decided to put aside annually a stated percentage of the receipts for the erection of a library building. This fund now amounts to $40,000, and the Board of Finance has authorized the Trustees either to purchase a building or erect one, as they please, suitable to the purpose.

The Trustees have not yet decided whether to purchase or build. As George W. Cole, the librarian, is ill with typhoid fever, the matter will probably be allowed to rest until he recovers.

TESTIMONY FOR DAVID HANNIGAN

His Mind Unsettled After Loretta's Death, His Partner Testifies — The Father's Story.

The trial of David F. Hannigan for the murder of Solomon H. Mann was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Ingraham.

Witnesses were called for the defense, the first of whom was John Yule of 13 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, who had known Hannigan fourteen years.

Mr. Yule and several other witnesses testified to the defendant's good character and peaceful habits.

John T. Levins, Hannigan's partner in the plumbing business, testified that the prisoner had been an intelligent and honest business man, but that he was very moody at times, and was often greatly depressed by slight business troubles. He knew that David had a deep affection for his sister Loretta.

Hannigan had, the witness said, shown deep distress all through his sister's illness, and after her death he was greatly excited. A sudden change came over the man, for, instead of being a careful and reliable workman, he grew careless and made mistakes which rendered it necessary to have work that David had reported as finished done over after him. The witness said that Hannigan felt he had been disgraced, and had spoken of committing suicide.

At the time of the funeral Hannigan did things which showed great mental disturbance, and after he returned to his business David would start out to attend to some call, but would never go near the place. The defendant told Mr. Levins that he did not think Mann would ever be punished, as he had money and could get witnesses to testify for him.

William Hannigan, father of the prisoner, testified to his son's excellent habits and deep affection for his sister. David had worked hard to help support his father's family from boyhood until he married, and then he continued to help his parents. He had always staid at home nights, keeping his books and making out his bills at that time.

He had violent convulsions when, as a lad, he was attacked with whooping cough. He had always been a sufferer from headaches, and about five years ago he suffered from lead poisoning. David very seldom drank anything, and was, prior to his sister's death, closely attentive to his business and his family. All through the period of his sister's illness David was, the witness said, deeply moved and at times excited.

The witness then described Coroner Hoeber's visits to the house and to the room of the dying girl. The Coroner was introduced to him as the "German professor." It was David, the father testified, who told him the nature of Loretta's sickness, and at this point the witness and prisoner were both overcome by their emotions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hannigan's testimony the court was adjourned until Monday.

CORRECT VOTE OF WESTCHESTER

Palmer's Plurality Was 1,807, and Colvin Ran Ahead with 1,887.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The exact result of the vote in Westchester County was not known until this afternoon, when the footing up of the totals of the various candidates' vote in the twenty-two towns of the county was completed. Palmer's plurality for Secretary of State was 1,807, though Colvin's was 1,887. The following table gives the result on all the candidates voted for:

Secretary of State.

John Palmer, Rep.	13,758
Horatio C. King, Dem.	11,951
William W. Smith, Proh.	470
Erasmus Pellenz, S.-L.	548
Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Peo.	86
Palmer's plurality	1,807

Controller.

James A. Roberts, Rep.	13,635
John B. Judson, Dem.	11,911
Frederick B. Devandorf, Proh.	476
Patrick Murphy, S.-L.	546
David Rousseau, Peo.	77
Roberts's plurality	1,724

Treasurer.

Addison B. Colvin, Rep.	13,696
De Witt Clinton Dow, Dem.	11,809
William R. Rathbun, Proh.	499
William F. Steer, S.-L.	511
Herbert L. Case, Peo.	78
Colvin's plurality	1,887

Attorney General.

Theodore E. Hancock, Rep.	13,747
Norton Chase, Dem.	11,919
Elias Root, Proh.	520
John H. Moore, S.-L.	520
Hancock's plurality	1,828

State Engineer and Surveyor.

Campbell W. Adams, Rep.	13,762
Russell R. Stuart, Dem.	12,045
Walter A. Miles, Proh.	473
Morris Berman, S.-L.	530
Elias H. Borden, Peo.	75
Adams's plurality	1,717

Associate Judge Court of Appeals.

Celora E. Martin, Rep.	13,705
John D. Teller, Dem.	12,032
Edwin C. English, Proh.	465
Henry P. Gray, S.-L.	517
Charles Ward, Peo.	77
Martin's plurality	1,673

Justice Supreme Court.

Hugo Hirsh, Rep.	12,819
William D. Dickey, Rep.	13,471
Wilmot H. Smith, Rep.	13,511
Martin J. Keogh, Dem.	13,100
James W. Covert, Dem.	11,857
Josiah T. Marean, Dem.	11,483
Jacob Zimmer, S.-L.	521
Lee Schmidt, S.-L.	527
Jacob Franz, S.-L.	498

Senator.

James Irving Burns, Rep.	13,932
Charles P. McClelland, Dem.	11,808
Joseph H. Jones, Proh.	122
Henry K. Godstrey, S.-L.	458
Burns's plurality	2,064

Member of Assembly.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John N. Stewart, Rep.	4,830
Joseph H. Beall, Dem.	4,436
David Lyle, Proh.	93
James H. O'Neill, S.-L.	344
Stewart's plurality	394

SECOND DISTRICT.

George L. Carlisle, Rep.	3,824
John Sheehan, Dem.	3,185
Benedict J. Carpenter, Proh.	110
Moses R. Crow, Ind. Rep.	444
Carlisle's plurality	639

THIRD DISTRICT.

James W. Husted, Rep.	5,011
Thaddeus K. Green, Dem.	4,033
William R. Adams, Proh.	229
Husted's plurality	978

County Judge.

Smith Lent, Rep.	13,128
William P. Platt, Dem.	12,758
Stephen W. Collins, Proh.	407
Allen McGillivray, S.-L.	502
Lent's plurality	370

County Clerk.

Leverett F. Crumb, Rep.	13,409
Jared Sandford, Dem.	12,304
Robert Acly Yerkes, Proh.	407
Louis Schneider, S.-L.	470
Crumb's plurality	1,105

Register.

Thomas R. Hodge, Rep.	13,429
William J. Graney, Dem.	12,163
Charles W. Farmer, Proh.	393
Harry Friedman, S.-L.	486
Hodge's plurality	1,266

Superintendent of Poor.

Henry Esser, Rep.	13,474
Miles Adams, Dem.	12,221
Orison Dickinson, Proh.	425
John Rooney, S.-L.	510
Esser's plurality	1,253

District Attorney.

George C. Andrews, Rep.	13,893
John F. Brennan, Dem.	11,969
Charles Haines, Proh.	416
Herbert Cotterell, S.-L.	484
Andrews's plurality	1,924

Coroner.

Charles S. Apgar, Rep.	13,347
Edward F. Sheehan, Dem.	11,770
John O. Silleck, Ind.	143
Apgar's plurality	1,577

Canal Appropriation.

For	9,076
Against	2,629
Majority for the appropriation	6,447

CAPT. EAKINS MAKES AN APPEAL

His Action for Retirement from the Police Force Carried to the General Term of the Common Pleas Court.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, with Chief Judge Daly and Judges Pryor and Bookstaver on the bench, heard arguments yesterday on the appeal from the decision of Judge Bischoff at the Special Term denying the motion of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Fifteenth Police Precinct for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to retire him from active service.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connelly appeared for the Police Commissioners, and Elihu Root and Charles A. Hess represented Capt. Eakins.

Capt. Eakins was appointed on the police force March 1, 1868, and has served continuously up to the present time. He was made a roundsman Dec. 22, 1868, a Sergeant March 25, 1872, and a Captain Aug. 28, 1875. He applied on May 18, 1895, under the provisions of Chapter 570 of the Consolidation act, to be retired on the ground that he had been a member of the police force for twenty-five years and upward.

The Commissioners refused to grant Capt. Eakins's request at a meeting on May 27, on the ground that the Captain permitted disorderly houses to exist in his district.

Mr. Root stated yesterday that those charges, which were prepared by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were not preferred until May 28, and that the Police Board had no right to consider them. The Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime had forwarded on May 11 a communication on the subject of disorderly houses to Capt. Eakins, and had on the same day forwarded to Superintendent Byrnes a copy of the report. Frank Moss, counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, sent to Commissioner Roosevelt a complaint containing the charges against Capt. Eakins, who was cited to appear before the board.

The charges, counsel concluded, were not properly before the board, and the board should have retired the Captain.

Decision was reserved.

MORE CORDAGE LITIGATION.

The National Syndicate Sued for $125,000.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, by counsel for Baring, Magoun & Co., the bankers, to place on the short cause calendar an action that they have begun against James M. Waterbury and others for a sterling loss of $125,000, arising out of the failure of the Cordage Trust.

The members of the National syndicate, who took up the Cordage affairs after the failure, are the defendants, and they oppose the placing of the action on the short cause calendar on the ground that it is alleged that there is joint property in the syndicate, and that, if this be a fact, then the members of the syndicate should each be served and made parties defendant to the action. Counsel for Mr. Waterbury stated that a motion to make a service on all the members was to be made, and that pending the decision on that question, there should be no decision of the motion to place on the short cause calendar.

Justice Lawrence said that, on account of the amount involved, he did not think the case was one to be hurried, and that if the case was put on and not finished, it would force the defendant to wait until the foot of the calendar was reached. He, therefore, denied the motion.

COMMISSIONER SHIELDS OBJECTS.

Action of Special Master Miller in a Patent Case Not Approved.

Isaac H. Miller, attorney for Jehyleman Shaw of Bridgeport, Conn., in his suit for infringement of a patent for a tubular well pump, begun against W. D. Andrews & Co. and John B. Crawford Oct. 7, 1802, in the United States Circuit Court, examined Mr. Crawford yesterday as to his knowledge of the use of the pumps in the construction of the long reservoir in Brooklyn in 1882. Commissioner Shields was appointed examiner by the court in 1893 to report on the same to the court. He deputed Mr. Miller to examine the witnesses in his stead, and the work began March 28, 1893, and has continued at intervals ever since. Mr. Miller undertook, it is said, to make some of the testimony public. This surprised Commissioner Shields, and he said yesterday:

"Such proceedings are ex parte and are supposed to be private until the whole testimony has been presented to the court, with the examiner's report thereon."

The Commissioner said Mr. Miller had been guilty of a great error, and in future he would have to undertake the examination of witnesses himself.

William Egan Wants $15,000 Damages.

The first of the actions for damages arising out of the explosion at the stables of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, on Nov. 2, 1893, when a number of people were killed and injured, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Beekman and a jury.

The plaintiff is William Egan, who was hostler in the stables. He sues for $15,000 damages, and is represented by Thomas P. Wickes as attorney. He worked near the engine room, although his duties were in no way connected with the engines or boilers. He alleges that it was known that the boilers were in a bad state, and that they were run by an incompetent man who was not licensed as an engineer.

Egan states that he received a concussion of the brain, and has paralysis of both legs, traumatic pleurisy, and permanent internal injuries.

Suit for $20,000 Damages.

Senator Clarence Lexow appeared as counsel yesterday for Mrs. Catherine Wynn before Judge Giegerich and a jury in the Common Pleas Court in a suit she has brought against the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company to recover $20,000 for injuries received.

The plaintiff alleges that on Nov. 2, 1887, while she was riding in one of the cars of the company at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, she was thrown out of her seat to the floor by the negligence of the driver and greatly injured.

At the first trial Mrs. Wynn, who lives at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was awarded $5,000 by the jury. The case went to the Court of Appeals, and that court ordered a new trial of the action.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A suit brought by Herman Siefke against his cousin, Henry Siefke, to recover $30,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was on trial yesterday, before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury, in the Superior Court, and was continued until to-day. The plaintiff alleges that on April 13, 1893, the defendant secured his arrest upon a charge of perjury, and later he was discharged as innocent.

—Assistant District Attorney Townsend yesterday made a motion before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, to dismiss the indictment against Franklin Kuntzi, twenty-eight years old, of 7 Elizabeth Street, who has been in the Tombs since early in August on a charge of perjury in an excise case. The Recorder said he would give his decision later.

—Mrs. Annie Gamble was awarded $5,000 damages yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court for the death of her husband, who was killed in the collapse of the buildings at 151 to 157 Orchard Street. She sued William F. Lennon and others to recover $25,000 damages. The case will be appealed.

—Mrs. Julia Korn has been awarded a decree of separation from her husband, Dr. Abraham Korn, by Judge Davy, in the Supreme Court. She charged her husband with many acts of cruelty. She was allowed $1,200 a year alimony for the support of herself and her two children.

—The trial of Louis Gordon, who is charged with burning his shirt factory, at 21 Walker Street, on Nov. 24, 1894, was postponed in the General Sessions Court yesterday until the conclusion of the Hannigan case, as Charles W. Brooke is counsel in both actions.

—Jesse M. Gregory, who killed his wife, Clara, on April 6, at 24 Eighth Avenue, entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, before Recorder Goff yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

9—Merwin vs. Magone. 10—Miller vs. Donovan. 11—Magone vs. Origet. 100—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira Horsehead Railroad Company. 13—Ecaubert vs. Appleton. 14—Carrington vs. Silver. 136—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow. 15—Lehn & Fink vs. United States. 16—United States vs. Burr & Hardwick. 17—New-York Lighterage Company vs. steamship Hogarth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.

1—Jennison vs. Quisley. 2—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 3—Brickill vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—Keasby & Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company.

Cases notified:

6—Cornwall vs. Davis. 7—Wakelee vs. same. 8—Esslck Printing Telegraph Company vs. New-York Times Publishing Company. 9—National Button Works vs. Wade. 10—Schwab Manufacturing Company vs. Kalter. 11—La République Francaise vs. Schultz. 12—Higelow vs. Dorf. 13—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 14—Morshead vs. Striker. 15—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling Manufacturing Company. 16—Fowler vs. Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

160—Saville vs. steamship Bovic. 172—Whitman vs. Vanderbilt. 173—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. ferryboat Bergen. 174—Services vs. Ferguson. 176—Mylotte vs. de Pinillos. 177—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger vs. National Steamship Company. 178—Goldsmith vs. same. 179—Payne vs. Ralli. 180—Hastorf vs. tug H. A. Crawford. 181—Ralli vs. Guilford Steamship Company. 182—Kuper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 183—Judd vs. steamboat Bovic. 184—Ramsay vs. Scow K No. 2. 185—Rector vs. canalboat Stranger.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

9—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 14—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 30—American Agnol and Pyrodine Paint Company vs. Smith. 12—National Union Bank vs. East River Silk Company. 21—Matter of Lawrence, 28—Cohn vs. Jancky.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Boessneck vs. Jaffray. 2—Lamoulte vs. Hopkins. 3—Lehmaier vs. Neuburger. 4—Beneke vs. Barnes.

Class II.—5—Wentworth vs. Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company.

Class IV.—6—Matter of Federal Bank. 7—Well vs. Bell. 8—Matter of Lorillard. 9—Miller vs. Margerin. 10—Colgin vs. United States Mercantile Reporting Company.

Class VII.—11—Lillard vs. Heel. 12—People, &c., vs. Porter. 13—Markowitz vs. Vestmakers' Union.

CLASS VIII.—14—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Company. 15—Colt vs. Colt. 16—Bell vs. Manhattan Investment Company. 17—Goodman vs. Cohen. 18—McNulty vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—Crawford vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 20—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 21—Shaw vs. Dixon. 22—People vs. Muller. 23—Spelman Brothers vs. White. 24—People vs. Birch. 25—The Mayor vs. Lynch. 26—People vs. Traders and Travellers' Union. 27—Nagle vs. Kelly. 28—Ruseing vs. Union Pipe Construction Company. 29—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 30—Lippman vs. Lippman. 31—Schmidt vs. Schaeffer. 32—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 33—Aitkin vs. Aitkin. 34—Suartz vs. Suartz. 35—Frank vs. Kirniss. 36—Weiss vs. Kirniss. 37—Krieg vs. Muller. 38—People vs. Reitsky. 39—Monahan vs. Attey. 40—National Shoe and Leather Company vs. Quackenbush. 41—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson. 42—O'Brien vs. O'Brien. 43—Meyer vs. Cooper Pharmacy Company. 44—Empire State Bank vs. Clark. 45—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 46—McQuillan vs. Rogers. 47—Hygienic Chemical Company vs. Waterbury. 48—People ex rel. Beale vs. Fales. 49—Granite State Provident Association vs. Lewenthal. 50—Matter of James Chambers. 51—Sickles vs. Meade.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2021—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1607—Arnoux vs. Phyfe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—7418—Kelly vs. Bradley Salt Company. 6941—Crane vs. Buchanan. 7201—Angell vs. Schuster. 7136—Abbott-Kats Brewing Company vs. Malkmus. 6690—Panconast vs. Beaudet. 6535—Doersch vs. Kelly. 7301—Kountze vs. Wilber. 7081—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Reynolds. 7479—Meyer vs. Keve. 7123—Kulinski vs. Ainslie. 7407—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Heard. 7587—Middleport Manufacturing Company vs. New York Home Improvement Company. 7618—Stein Casket Company vs. McCann. 7492—Trevett vs. Hobby. 7501—Newborg vs. Martin. 7400—First National Bank of Litchfield, Ill., vs. Lott. 7713—Stevenson vs. Cantor. 7020—Levy vs. Marks.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. 68—Dudley vs. Flushing Jockey Club. 68A—Judson vs. same. 27—Daley vs. Warren. 28—Ginsberg vs.—Hallheimer. 29—Hecht vs. Hecht. 47—Akers vs. The Mayor. 48—Sickles vs. Herold. 55—Thorp vs. Carvalho. 58—Strobel vs. The Mayor. 66—Gilbertson vs. The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 73—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 88—Dunn vs. Wehle. 91—Klotzky vs. Hertchikoff. 98A—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 94—Dodd vs. Averill.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

5—Kelly vs. Dahlgren. At 2 P. M.—19—J. Fineout vs. Fineout.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I—Giegerich.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A.M. Case on.

581—Furst vs. Furst. 620—McGuire vs. Rosendorf. 588—Strauss vs. Strauss. 547—Towle vs. L'Ameroux. 644—Patton vs. Patton.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

876—Bauber vs. William Ottman & Co. 972—Clinton vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 491—Deming vs. Stewart. 914—Kinzky vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1155—Israel vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1144—Gerdts vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1092—Lehman vs. Kuffler.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

896—Mott vs. Mott.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Theodore M. Storp, Jennie M. Wallace, Moses M. Robinson, Anna M. Klissel, Barbara Zeller. At 2 P. M.: Andrew McPhillips, Christine Hoffman, William Herring, Mary E. Santos.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

170—Spann vs. Chase. 180—Feist vs. Goldman. 181—Haffen vs. Mayer. 1679—Gould vs. Goodman. 208—Theobold vs. Gutlohn. 210—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 217—Murray vs. Sanford. 227—Silverman vs. O'Meara. 376—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 499—Sickels vs. Sedden. 1839—Freeman vs. Kitching. 330—Hurdt vs. Greif. 332—Solenhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 340—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 341—Lapidus vs. Schwed. 342—Same vs. same. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 355—Littery vs. Kaiser. 357—Mendelewitz vs. Freedman. 353—Edye vs. Halvorseen. 360—Galligan vs. Vogel. 367—Ehrenrich vs. Bennett. 371—Straus vs. Straus. 372—Straus vs. Runkei. 456—Hall vs. Friedlander. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 2611—Reich vs. Frank. 2615¼—Potter vs. Langer. 141—Pelser vs. Strauss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

473—Boyd vs. Oliss. 391—Fromme vs. Kraus. 183—Weeks Sport Company vs. Freund. 185—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 186—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 188—Feist vs. Harris. 192—Scott vs. Kaufman. 195—Clemmons vs. Veitner. 197—White vs. Stanton. 16—American Forcide Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 231—Wendt vs. Degener. 232—Bernstein vs. Rosenfeld. 240—Sweeney vs. Mayer. 241—Ehrlich vs. Curley. 250—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and T. Company vs. Moran. 260—Banachevick vs. Krochenvolach. 300—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 302—Seligsberg vs. Mayer. 303—Lynch vs. Weiss. 304—Cohen vs. Patterson. 307—Ellis vs. Gilman. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 311—Weill vs. Kean. 312—Dunham vs. same. 313—Gerber vs. same. 314—Ehrich vs. same. 315—National Bank of Cory vs. Werner. 324—Simon vs. Walker. 308—Coates vs. Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2267—Josephson vs. Jaret. 2599—Eastern Distillery Company vs. Hall. 1295—Guarino ys. Rosapepe. 2317—Mylius vs. Zimmermann. 2465—Fleischauer vs. Wood. 2632—Born vs. Murray. 2857—Scatchard vs. Lester. 1836—Eckert vs. Boucer. 2646—Alexander vs. Campbell. 2555—Moran vs. Clampett. 2715—Kantrowicz vs. Pakas. 2740—Mayer vs. Margolies. 1894—Frank vs. Taylor. 2726—State Bank vs. Halpern. 1640—Smith vs. Smith. 2805—Davidson vs. Jackson. 2810—Meyer vs. Fein. 2641—Hahn vs. Greenwald. 1048—Murphy vs. De Requesens. 2423—Hudson River Beef Company vs. Luts. 2284—Faldner vs. Gluck. 2807—Goldman vs. Waldman. 2349—Same vs. same. 2230—Rosenwald vs. Waldman. 1671—Hoffman vs. Waldman. 2489—Funk vs. Goodman. 2622—Cohen vs. Clark. 2366—Richardson vs. Smith. 1732—Elliott vs. McLeon Engineering Company. 2730—Bacon vs. Klmia. 2503—Walkina vs. Peters. 2050—Albruger vs. Bradley. 2640—Trevett vs. Clark. 2229—Jackson vs. Sherwin. 1045—Jackson vs. Stockton. 2708—Fraser vs. Meyer. 2758—Whitcomp Metallic Bedstead Company vs. Dyett. 1321—Sprague vs. Eberhart. 2007—Bishop & Babcock Company vs. Leib. 1772—Mohr vs. Friend. 2763—Weil vs. Pitzel. 2090—Stiffer vs. Borgs. 2670—Empire Typesetting Machine Company vs. Drake. 2727—Conti vs. Cimino. 2878—Manheimer vs. Fein. 2859—Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Klernan News Agency. 2707—Simons vs. McCormick.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4965½.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Monday, Nov. 11.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Dennis McCarthy. 2—John Murphy. 3—August Krumsick. 4—Walter S. Langeman. 5—Charles Higley. 6—William F. Ryan. 7—John Reilly. 8—Jeremiah J. Lynch. 9—Michael McGarr. 10—Christopher Salz. 11—Peter Ross. 12—Peter Spoto. 13—John Cauley. 14—Benjamin Smith, Robert Mansfield, and Charles Smith. 15—Edward McAvoy. 16—Sarah McDonough.

Pleadings.—1—Marino Ruggers. 2—John Duffy. 3—Harry Seymour. 4—William Lewis. 5—Joseph Allen. 6—Mary Weir. 7—Frank Smith. 8—Henry Williams. 9—Thomas Flannagan. 10—Michael Devine. 11—John Ward.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—John Ryan. 2—James Little and Sandy Jones. 3—Leon Schon. 4—William D. Huston, Jr. 5—Joseph White. 6—Henry Klein. 7—John Ford. 8—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 9—John Dolan. 10—William Herbert. 11—John Williams. 12—Samuel Lewis. 13—William Gerrity. 14—Albert Jacoby. 15—Joseph Redmond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Pitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Osborne for the People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Carl Lohse. 3—Abraham Brown. 4—Mamie Moore. 5—Patrick Gillen and John Folsey. 6—Martin Riegler. 7—John Brown. 8—Edward Donnelly. 9—Harry Young. 10—William Cohen, Max Schepsky, and Reyman Reich. 11—David P. Mallaman. 12—Jacob Schoenthal, Frederick Well, and Sam Klein. 13—John Chott. 14—Edward Friedman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Significant Action of the Anthracite Coal Operators.

WANT RAILROAD REPRESENTATION

A Committee Will Solicit Proxies from the Stockholders of the Principal Coal-Carrying Roads.

A committee of three members of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association has been appointed to solicit proxies from the stockholders of the principal coal-carrying railroads, with a view of securing representation for their association in the Directories of those roads. The names of the committeemen are E. B. Sturgis and C. D. Simpson of Scranton and H. M. Howe of Philadelphia.

The principal coal-carrying roads are the Pennsylvania, the Reading, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Erie, and Ontario and Western. The coal operators' association bases its claim for representation on the ground that its members mined during last year 27 per cent. of the total tonnage of anthracite, and nearly all of their product is delivered to some one of the railroads named, under contracts providing for the division of the selling price between the operator and the carrier. It is claimed that this arrangement makes the interest of the association and of the stockholders in the anthracite-carrying railroads practically identical.

In view of the enormous losses incurred in the anthracite trade during the last year or two, it is believed that more harmonious relations can be established between the railroads and the individual miners if the latter are represented in the management of the railroad properties.

AFFAIRS OF ATCHISON.

Statement by Chairman King of the Reorganization Committee.

Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, and Chairman of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee, said yesterday relative to the reports that existing differences may take the Atlantic and Pacific, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Roads out of the Atchison system: "A proposition was recently submitted, by the Atchison committee, to the committee of Atlantic and Pacific bondholders. That proposition was rejected. What further steps will be taken in that direction I cannot now state."

"The question of the division of rates between the Atchison and the Atlantic and Pacific has been submitted to arbitration. Should the Atlantic and Pacific join in the Atchison plan this rate question would, of course, lose its importance. No terms for the consolidation of the St. Louis and San Francisco with the Atchison have as yet been proposed; consequently, nothing definite is known as to what the St. Louis and San Francisco will do. The sale of the Atchison will occur on Dec. 10, and the new Board of Directors will have to be constituted very soon. I cannot now give the names of the prospective Directors. Neither can I say who will be President of the reorganized company."

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Approximated gross earnings of all lines of the Santa Fé Railroad for the fourth week of October are $1,263,381; for the corresponding period of 1894, $1,378,149; decrease, $114,767; gross earnings for the month to date, $3,924,592. For the same month of 1894, $4,011,592; decrease, $114,767. Gross earnings for the month to date, $3,924,592; for the same month of 1894, $4,011,592; decrease, $86,999. There was a decrease in earnings for October of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé branch of $135,447, attributable to the small cotton crop. The other lines show an aggregate increase for the month of $48,447.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last show:

Boston and Albany Railroad Company—Gross earnings from operation, $2,490,049; operating expenses, $1,520,909; net earnings, $969,139; fixed charges, $142,339; net income, $826,799; cash on hand, $1,364,088; profit and loss, (surplus,) $182,049. The net income for the same quarter last year was $690,344.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—Gross earnings from operation, $8,322,355; operating expenses, $5,023,953; net earnings, $3,298,302; other income, $63,545; gross income, $3,361,847; fixed charges, $1,573,334; net income, $1,788,-713; cash on hand, $1,291,262; profit and loss, (surplus,) $4,511,529. The net income for the same quarter last year was $1,395,-453.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company reports gross earnings from operations $137,801, and net income $25,865. The net income for same quarter last year was $21,211.

The Central Cross-town Railroad Company of New-York City reports gross earnings from operation, $128,777; net income, $8,381. The net income for the same quarter last year was $6,092.

West Virginia and Pittsburg.

President J. N. Camden of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad has just issued his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1895. He shows that the gross earnings of the company were $362,472, an increase over the preceding year of $25,476. The net earnings were $202,248, a decrease of $8,089. President Camden says:

"During the year a number of portable sawmills have been located on timber lands contiguous to the road, all of which will add freight as the volume and general tone of business improves. There have recently been purchased along the line of the road by parties from Pennsylvania three tracts of timber lands, aggregating about 13,000 acres, on each of which an important mill plant will be established and put into active operation during the coming fiscal year.

"A charter has been obtained under the name of the Pickens and Webster Springs Railroad Company for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad, which is to run from Pickens, in Randolph County, to Addison, in Webster County, West Virginia."

Another New-Jersey Trolley Fight.

NEWARK, Nov. 7.—There is every prospect of a contest of some kind between the Belleville Township officials and the officers of the Consolidated Traction Company. This is owing to the action of the company, which this morning began to erect poles and string wires in the township in spite of the declaration of the township officials, at a meeting last night, that the company would not be allowed to use electricity for a motive power unless the company was willing to grant the demands of the township. The difference between the township officials and the traction company is on the question of fare to be charged.

The traction company offered to give the people a six-cent fare, with all the transfer privileges of the lines, or a five-cent fare, with the privilege of transfer on the Market Street line only. The township officials insist on a five-cent fare, with all the transfer privileges that are granted by the company to Arlington and other suburban towns. The only question now is whether the township will resist the railroad company by force of arms, or take the matter into court.

Northern Pacific Litigation.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, which represents a large majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds, more than a majority of thirds, and nearly a majority of seconds, has been admitted by the United State courts in this city and in Milwaukee as a party to the litigation relative to the Northern Pacific receivership. The committee represented by Mr. Adams has been content with representation by the trustee of the bonds, but special representation having been granted to the committees of seconds and thirds, it is thought that it may be good policy to secure an individual entry in the suit.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

At a meeting of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee in this city last Wednesday, a cable message was received from the protective committee organized in Amsterdam, offering co-operation and deposit of the bonds already received in Amsterdam under the New-York committee's plan. The Dutch administration for Union Pacific shares also advised that it held 53,000 shares, which would be deposited under the plan.

The committee passed a resolution instructing the Mercantile Trust Company to issue separate due bills to parties who sell coupons from first mortgage bonds to the committee, entitling these sellers to any interest which may hereafter be allowed by the court upon the face value of defaulted coupons from the time of default to the date of the cashing of the coupons by the committee.

Western Freight Pool Assured.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Western freight pool is now assured, Chairman Midgeley having yesterday received by telegraph the last affirmative vote necessary to its being carried out. At this week's meeting of the Southwestern lines the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf, after making a stubborn fight, came into the fold. The settling of the freight situation, it is thought, will hasten the formation of the passenger agreement. Doubt seemed to be expressed, however, as to the lasting qualities of the pool after the Missouri, Kansas and Texas opens its new line between St. Louis and Kansas City.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe granted the petition of Leo Thorsh, of Nanuet, N. Y., for leave to bring action in the Supreme Court against John G. McCullough and Eben B. Thomas, as receivers of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received on the 15th of last month while a passenger on cars of defendant company at Sparkill.

—The annual inspection of the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad was made yesterday by the President, A. J. Cassatt; Vice President William A. Patton of Philadelphia, and the Board of Directors. The party expressed themselves as being well pleased with the condition of the road, which has been greatly improved since the last inspection.

—Encouraged by the success of the emigrant pool of the Western lines, the differential lines east-bound from Chicago have nearly completed a similar agreement. The agreement covers all the so-called steamship business, which is made up largely of emigrants returning permanently or for the Winter to their old homes.

—Judge Lacombe granted an injunction yesterday restraining the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and the Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company from disposing of the rent accrued or due to the Leroy and Caney Valley Railroad Company from the Missouri Pacific Railway Company since July 2, 1894.

—There will be a meeting of the executive officers of the Western lines in Chicago today or to ratify, if possible, the proposed agreement entered into by their Passenger Agents recently in regard to business in Western and probably trans-Missouri territory, and with respect to maintaining rates.

—Articles of consolidation of the St. Louis, Siloam and Southern Railway Company of Missouri and the St. Louis, Siloam and Southern Railway Company of Arkansas, forming the St. Louis, Siloam and Southern Railway Company of Missouri and Arkansas, have been filed in St. Louis.

—The Columbus, Sandusky, and Hocking Railroad Company has been reorganized with the following officers: President and General Manager, Nicholas Monsarrat; Vice President and General Counsel, William E. Guerrin; Secretary, L. W. Neereamer; Treasurer, G. C. Hoover.

—The differences between the Retsof Salt Company and the Genesee and Wyoming Railway Company have been adjusted, and the road is again in the possession of the latter. The torn-up tracks have been relaid and trains are running over that branch without interference.

—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford report for the quarter ending Sept. 30 compares as follows: Gross earnings, $8,322,255; increase, $1,085,240; total net earnings, $3,301,847; increase, $587,886; surplus, $1,785,313; increase, $393,007.

—A dispatch from St. Paul says that Receiver Burleigh of the Northern Pacific is on his way to New-York to attend a conference concerning that property.

—Thirty days have been allowed by the courts to the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and St. Louis Railway in which to pay the defaulted interest of $181,000.

—A motion was made in the Superior Court in Macon, Ga., yesterday to postpone the sale of the Macon and Birmingham Railroad.

—F. M. Drake, who has just been elected Governor of Iowa, is President of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.

AUDITOR HOLCOMB'S SUGGESTIONS

Recommendations to Change the Law Regarding the Bonds of Every Disbursing Officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Thomas Holcomb, Auditor of the Treasury for the State and other departments, in his annual report recommends that Congress be asked to change existing law so that every disbursing officer shall give bond in an amount which shall exceed, say by 25 per cent, as in the case of the Public Printer, all advances that may be deemed necessary, and to prohibit the advance, in any case, of any sum which will create an indebtedness in excess of the limit fixed; and that there shall be added to the salary of the officer appointed a certain amount for every thousand dollars of security required, so that the inequality and injustice above referred to shall not continue.

In the case of the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, the salaries payable by that officer necessitate advances from $50,000 to $125,000, while the bond given is for $30,000; the conditions as to the disbursing officer of the Department of Agriculture are very nearly the same. The large advances necessarily made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the payment of expenses involved in the administration of a large city cause an average balance against the Commissioners of more than a half million dollars. The bond of each of two of the Commissioners is in the comparatively small sum of $50,000, while the third Commissioner, being an army officer, is not required to give any bond.

In the cases of the three disbursing officers of Congress, it is claimed that very large advances are necessary, and the indebtedness of these officers varies from $50,000 to $400,000, while the bonds in the cases of two are for $20,000, and of the other for $50,000.

The accounts of Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library are settled in Auditor Holcomb's office. Among the duties of the Librarian of Congress is that of rendering to this office his accounts for receipts of copyright fees, which average considerably over $100 daily. The rendering of these accounts has been greatly delayed, and an examination into the matter made during the year has made it plain that the present system does not secure the best results, either for the Government or the general public. The Librarian claims that the multitude of his duties and an inadequate clerical force are responsible for the trouble.

"Whatever be the cause," said Auditor Holcomb, "a remedy should be found, and I would respectfully suggest, as a solution of the difficulty, that Congress be recommended to separate the duties of Register of Copyrights from those of Librarian of Congress, enacting such laws as would promote the interests of the public in securing prompt action in copyright matters, and would, at the same time, protect the interests of the Government in securing prompt returns of moneys received from copyright fees."

Auditor Holcomb states that the accounts of Mr. F. J. Krockhoefer, disbursing officer of the State Department, whose resignation was recently requested, have been "adjusted" for the fiscal year to June 30, 1895. Among the items of expense are: Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, $46,190.77; Pan-American Medical Congress, $122.65; International Railway Commissioners, $31,929.33; rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, $2,177.06, and American Republics Union, $26,700.44.

Soldiers' Monument Commission.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, Russell Sturgis and John Ward Adams, representing the Fine Arts Federation, were present, and consented to the design for the proposed monument and its location being referred to them. The meeting was behind closed doors.

Mrs. Eustis's Body Arrives.

The steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday, had on board the body of Mrs. James B. Eustis, wife of the American Ambassador to France. The body was at once shipped to Louisville, Ky. James B. Eustis, Jr., accompanied it.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Sales of Lots and Dwellings—A Lease Quickly Made—Details of Auction Offerings.

Mr. Francis M. Jencks has bought of Henry Kruse four lots at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

Mr. William C. Muschenheim has bought the two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 34 and 38 West Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 98.9. He has also leased for sixty-three years, on the basis of 5 per cent. on $55,000, the similar dwelling 36 West Thirty-second Street. The property adjoins in the rear the Arena, now occupied by Mr. Muschenheim.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Zimri West to Thomas H. Whitney a plot of about five lots on the Boulevard Lafayette, north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. J. Delmage Trimble has leased for the New-York Bank Note Company to the Manhattan Savings Institution the banking floor and basement of the building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Waverly Place, formerly occupied by the Greenwich Savings Bank. The Manhattan was burned out of its quarters on Tuesday night. At 10 A. M. the next day Mr. Trimble proposed leasing the institution the Sixth Avenue corner. Yesterday morning the Manhattan was doing business in the new location. It is said to be the quickest transaction of the kind on record.

Mr. Max Marx has sold to Mrs. Rose Jennewein, at $17,500, the three-story and basement dwelling 225 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100, taking in part payment the two-story brick dwelling 328 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 21.6 by 100, at $8,000.

Mr. William L. Fish has leased for ten years the upper portion of the building formerly the Oriental Hotel, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street from Park & Tilford, who will occupy the store and basement. The upper portion will be used as an apartment house.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, for $700, to Peter Plaintiff, Sander Jaruslowsky, the leasehold of 39 Avenue C, west side, 60.11½ feet north of Third Street, 18.2½ by 90, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $14,900, to P. Stiehl the five-story brownstone tenement 307 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 230.6 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, the two-story brick dwellings 406 and 410 East Fifty-third Street, south side, beginning 114 feet east of Third Avenue, each 20 by 100.5. J. H. C. Johannsmeyer obtained the third at $4,400 and A. O'Hara the other at $4,550. Mr. Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Dennis W. Moran, the brick and frame dwellings 1,800 and 1,802 Anthony Avenue, east side, 80.71 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 142.45 by 92.06 by 127.95, at $15,643.75 and two years' unpaid taxes.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James A. Lamb, referee, 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $4,850; on prior mortgage, $21,940.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Rush, referee, plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Olin Avenue, William's Bridge, 50.4 feet east of Station Place, with dwelling and barns. Due on judgment, $1,470.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 508 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone tenement.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Richard H. Smith, referee, 445 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 234.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 26 by 92, two-story frame building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37, with frame stables. Due on judgment, $5,980.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, August Kleyman, auctioneer, lot on east side of Anthony Avenue, 105.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 142.45 by 26.03 by 135.20. Due on judgment, $4,030.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Crescent and Monroe Avenues, southwest corner, by Lewis Klopper of 1,821 Vanderbilt Avenue, for two two-story frame stores and dwellings; cost, $6,000.

Oakland Place and Cambreling Avenue, northwest corner, by Gottfried Schaille of 797 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, northwest corner, by George W. Jenkins of Morristown, N. J., for a five-story and basement brick riding and bicycle academy; cost, $300,000.

Oakley Street, north side, 252 feet east of Katonah Avenue, by F. S. Reisenberg of 157 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 135 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Adolph Balachum of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, by George G. Young of 320 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for three three-story brick dwellings; cost, $14,100.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, by F. B. Hauck of 3 West Eighty-third Street, for two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $13,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by John E. Darragh of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $54,000.

First Street, 160 feet east of Avenue B, (Unionport,) by William Hyland of Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 272 feet north of Perot Street, by Valentine Foerschner of 696 Tenth Avenue, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings; cost, $2,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, east side, —— south of Sidney Street, by Henry Steers of 180 West Eighty-first Street, for a one-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

Grand Street, East Broadway and Scammel Street, (Junction,) by Henry Breckenel of 315 West Forty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bond Street, by Albert Friedlander, alterations to a six-story brick store and manufacturing building; cost, $10,000.

No. 204 West Forty-second Street, by John R. Levison, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store; cost, $900.

Elliott and Duncombe Avenues, by William Baumgarten & Co., alterations to a three-story and basement brick workshop; cost, $1,700.

No. 95 Essex Street, by Mrs. Pauline Bennett of 162 Worth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, $200.

No. 79 Warren Street, by Edward J. Brady of 58 Warren Street, alterations to a three-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Clifton Place, south side, 100 feet east of Bedford Avenue, three two-story brick apartment houses; cost, $13,500. R. D. Robbins, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 320 feet east of Fifth Avenue, one-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,200. Mrs. Thomas Lyon, owner.

Wythe Avenue, northeast corner Morton Street, four-story brick apartment house; cost, $8,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, two three-story frame apartment houses; cost, $10,000. Mary Lackis, owner.

Dodworth Street, northeast corner Broadway, three-story brick building, store, and lodge room; cost, $9,000. D. Michelson, owner. In rear, three-story brick dwelling, $2,000.

Bay Eleventh Street, east side, 140 feet north of Benson Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $7,500. John E. Farley, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

73D ST, n s, 174 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Thomas H. Wallace to William H. Hall $1

85TH ST, 222 West; George C. Foster to John R. Buchan 1

75TH ST, n s, 395 ft w of West End Av, 20x80; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to William C. Motley 100

INTERIOR LOT, 79.7 ft s of 2d Av, 80.6 ft e of 62d St, 25x69.11, (being part of 1,174 2d Av;) John J. Haggerty and wife to Lena Mund 1

PARK AV, 1,159; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to Edward Rodriguez 10

52D ST, 409 and 411 East; Ernest G. Stedman and wife to Philip Bohnet 1

52D ST, 411 East; Philip Bohnet to William F. Cox 1

MADISON AV, 1,744; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Edward Schnell et al. 22,500

126TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Mary Marren to Anna M. Gaffney 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,797; John C. Sullivan to Margaret Sullivan 25,000

106TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.9; Annie Pierce to Frieda Hart 9,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Frances L. Scott to John E. Darragh 15,000

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Jared W. Bell and wife to John Robertson and William Gammie 1

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; George J. Daniell and wife to Herbert M. Johnston 1

102D ST, n s, 180 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Willet C. Ely and wife to Ida A. Currier 25,000

104TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Cornelia F. Bliven to Vienna D. Gano 1,000

138D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 105x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Julius Jungmann 1

7TH AV, s w corner 139th St, 175.10x95.6x199.10 to 138th St x17.10xn 20xe 77.8 to beginning, and other property; David H. King, Jr., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 10

7TH AV, and 138th St, s w corner, 44.2x78.6, and other property; same to same.. 10

7TH AV, w s, 20 ft n of 139th St, 79.11x75.6, and other property; same to same. 10

BOULEVARD, or Public Drive, w s, 149.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x75; Edward H. Schell, referee, to August C. Hassey.. 4,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 152d St, 43.5x irreg; Stephen S. Blake, referee, to August C. Hassey 38,800

105TH ST, s e corner West End Av, 100x80.9x irreg; William F. Cronin and wife to Martha W. Horgan 1

BOULEVARD, or Public Drive, w s, 140.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x75; August C. Hassey to Jacob L. Kahn 2,500

F ST, w s, 337.7 ft n of Dyckman St., 80x90; Josephine V. Hassell and another, executors &c., of Samuel Hassell, to Mary Jeffrey 1,900

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 154th St, 100x20; Kate Behn and Anne Feuske to Oscar T. Marshall 1

148TH ST, n s, between Courtlandt and Morris Avs, 50x106.6; Edmund Nitsch to Mary Hall 500

TRINITY AV, e s, 22 ft s of 163d St, 28x100x irregular; George J. Fernschild and wife to James Harford and wife.. 18,000

CAULDWELL AV, n e corner of 161st St, 50x100; James Harford and wife to George J. Fernschild 8,000

CLARK, Bernard, to Hugh Clark; e s of Intervale Av, 275 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 99.6 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; Elizabeth Berbet to William C. Berbet 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.4 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; same to George J. Berbet. 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 81.8 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; same to Frank Berbet.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 185.2 ft s of 172d St, 17.10x100; same to William Hennings. 1

CEDAR ST, w s, 150 ft n of Cornell Av, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to John E. Weiss 400

3D ST, s s, Lots 360, 361, and 362 on map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Levi H. Mace and wife to Charles D. Griswold.. 2,000

LOTS 219 and 220, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Enrico P. Siccardi 1,455

2D AV, s s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; also 2d Av, s s, 150 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, and other property; Edward M. Scudder to Albert W. Furber..... 3,125

LOT 332, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; Bernard Clark to Rosannah Hoy 1

BROADWAY, 733 and 735; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Leopold B. Rosenberg 100

NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Wilhelm B. Herschkowitz and wife to Leopold Herschkowitz..... 38,000

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft e of Wooster St, 25x75; Eliza Delafield to Christian F. Zobel 45,000

12TH ST, s s, 119.1 ft w of 1st Av, 21.1x68; John Kennedy to Joseph Ternini.... 10,000

3D ST, 21 West; Eliza J. Moore and others to Alfred Hahn 31,000

SAME PROPERTY; all title; George G. Moore, trustee, to same 5,167

10TH ST, 236 East, all title; Samuel Hyman to William Fox 1

BLEECKER ST, 120; the executor of Rufus K. Delafield to Christian F. Zobel.. 45,000

20TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 100x109; the executors of Ruth O. De Lamater to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger 1

22D ST, 220 West; Michael McMullen to Isaac McMullen 1

32D ST, s s, 210.6 ft e of Broadway, 20.8x98.9; Jane L. Brooks and husband to William C. Muschenheim 66,000

39TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William C. Smith and wife to Illie C. Hill 1

147TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; Jessie A. and James W. Mather to William Ferguson, committee for H. A. Ferguson 1

80TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Theodore & William Kilian.. 2,000

75TH ST, 311 West; Carrie L. and George E. Weed to Edward S. Hatch 41,000

9TH ST, n s, 107.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 24x100; Thomas W. Cary and wife to Elizabeth Allen 3,000

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 258 ft s of Union Av, 25x117.11x25x117.9; Martin Welles and wife to the City Real Estate Company.. 1

ROAD FROM KING'S BRIDGE TO WILLIAM'S Bridge, being lane leading from same to Maria Shrady lands, map 2, Charles Darke, 50x100; Margaret G. Burnett to William H. Jones 1,650

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 239.6 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 39.7x65x36.6x49.9; Marble Hill Real Estate Company to Joseph Binsheimer 2,250

Recorded Leases.

BIRCHETT, James and Alfred, and Lydia S. R. Dowsett to William H. Sanders; 877 6th Av, 5 years $4,500

BROWN, Paul S., to Conrad D. Orth; 81 3d Av, 9½ years 5,500

BOYD, James, to Edward F. Keating; 82 and 84 Centre St, 5 years $4,000, 5,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to Adelbert N. Ryerson; 43 and 45 East 12th St, 9¾ years.... 4,100

DAY, Frances W., and August Ruopp to Louis L. Schoeber and Louisa F. Hensey; 890 and 892 8th Av, 5 years, 4 years..... 2,500

DE TOLEDO, Bernardo, to Joseph H. Simpson; 56 West 22d St, 5 years..... 3,500

FISCHER, Fannie, to Samuel Fink; store, 403 East 74th St, 5 years..... 510

IGEL, Charles F., to Ignatz Welsberg; store, 413 East 84th St, 5 years..... 516

PARKS, Emma L., to George C. Moog; 342 6th Av, 5 years and 2 days..... 6,500

JENTES, Henry and Adolph, to Louis F. Ahnett; store, 783 6th Av, 5 years..... 1,620

KNOBLOCK, Henry, to Herman Brocker; store, s e corner of 2d Av and 88th St, 2 11-12 years $1,100, 1,200

STAATS, Maria, to Abraham Siegel; 198 East 58th St, 3½ years $480, 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and others to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Southern Boulevard n s, 69.1 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... $8,000

BETZIG, Charles J., and others to John McLaughlin; s s of 147th St, 250 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 1,000

BATES, Louis E., to S. J. Egan; w s of Prospect Av, 121 ft s of 156th St, 1 year. 26,800

BLUMENTHAL, Joseph, to F. H. Paye; 131 West 43d St, 3 years..... 16,000

BECK, Charles C., and others to Paul O. Widemann; n s of 81st St, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 300

CARL, John, to F. L. Lowndes; s s of 166th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 12,000

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 80th St, 1 year.. 40,000

COX, William F., to Eugene T. Woolf and another; n s of 52d St, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 620

CAUCRO, Toney, to Matilda Fraser; Lot 522, map of Arden property, demand.... 58

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Hamilton Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 123d St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, collateral security 15,000

EATON, Warren P., and wife to North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Bathgate Av, s e corner of 183d St, installments..... 3,750

GRIFFIN, Lulu A., and another to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Grand St, n e corner of Norfolk St, 1 year..... 9,000

FURBER, Albert W., to Annie J. Wood; s s of 2d Av, 5 lots on Hyatt farm, (two mortgages,) 1 year 8,125

GRISWOLD, Charles D., to Charles A. Rosenthal and others; Lot 360 to 362, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 1,800

HAHN, Alfred, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 21 West 31st St, 3 years 22,000

HANIGAN, James J., to F. V. S. Oliver; Avenue B, s w corner of 7th St, 1 year.. 1,000

HAVILAND, Marielva F., to Mary S. Frisbie; 394 East 51st St, 2 years..... 2,000

HASSEY, August G., to August Hassey; w s of Boulevard, 149.11 ft s of 131st St, 1 year 3,000

HAUPTMANN, Johanna, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 74 East 104th St, 5 years 5,000

HART, Frieda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 220 East 105th St, 5 years 5,000

HARTFORD, James, and another to George J. Fernschild; e s of Trinity Av, 22 ft s of 163d St, 5 years..... 18,000

HARDENBROOK, Laurestine L., to Caroline McHench; e s of Tiffany St, 407.8 ft s of 167th St, demand 1,000

HOHNER, John, and wife to A. G. Ruepfel; 187th St, n w corner of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 2,000

HURST, William H., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 46th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 14,000

HACKMANN, Frederick, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 92d St, n e corner of 3d Av, 5 years 22,500

ISAACS, Morris, and wife to William R. Hutton and another, trustees; n s of 87th St, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 9,000

JONES, William H., to R. P. Steers; Lots 109 and 110, Map 2 of Charles Drake, 1 year 1,650

KELLER, Emma J., to F. M. Bacon and another, trustees; s s of Walker St, 98.4 ft e of Centre St, demand 19,500

KENNEDY, Mary J., and another to Virginia Anderson; Union St, s e corner of Lind Av, 3 years..... 500

KANE, Bridget C., to Mary Harrison; 1,800 3d Av, 1 year 58

KOELHAAS, Cristiana, to David Quigley; s s of Mott Av 3 n corner of lands conveyed to Early, 1 year..... 1,000

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW-YORK.

SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST HOUSTON & WOOSTER STS.

50x95 ..... Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 38d St., city.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAIRD, Matthew, as assignee, to H. M. Potter 1

GRUNAUER, Reuben, to Cecile Nast... 2,500

HALL, Alice, to John M. Lyon..... 1,800

HASSEY, August, to A. C. Hassey..... 3,000

JONES, William H., to E. Steers... 1

McLAUGHLIN, Kate, to Minnie Heinz.. 3,000

MOTT, Jordan L., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 10,000

MARX, Max, to Frederick Baar..... 2,150

POTTER, Henry M., to P. R. Towne... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Union Trust Company 6,000

SAME to Victor Koechl 35,000

SAME to Louis H. Walter..... 10,000

SAME to Louis Heinz 2,000

VAN NOSTRAND, Mary E., to Mary B. Van Nostrand 1

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, e s, 54 ft s of Clinton Place, 27 ft front; Lue S. Oatman against Thomas W. Pearsall, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

113TH ST, 427 East; Henry Hartfield against Vincenzo Debiaso, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

80TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Columbus Av, 18 ft front; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Laura Osborn and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's line.)

103TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.5 ft front; Joseph L. B. Wood against Matthew Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK ROW, 82; H. Henry Rader against Louis B. Rader and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 7; Thomas J. Tracy against Edward Judson, owner and contractor; Meyer Gruhn, owner..... $1,200

151ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Julius L. Engel against Florence J. Morrison, owner; J. Averit Webster, contractor 143

151ST ST, East; Leonard D. Hosford against Lillian D. F. Bartlett, owner and contractor 358

53D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 125 ft front; Mary Scully against Bertha Volkenning, owner; Bertha Volkenning & Co., contractors..... 225

PROSPECT AV and 156th St, s e corner, 100x150; A. P. Dienst & Co., against the Thornton Building Company, owners; H. G. C. Thornton, contractor..... 16

UNION AV and 169th St, s e corner, 110x150; Nicola Geoli against J. L. Liebertz, owner; Nicola Damiano, contractor..... 51

SAME PROPERTY; Tomaso Nista against same owners and contractors..... 99

84TH ST, 113 to 117 West; the Bradley & Currier Company against Thomas Hagan, owner; Thomas F. Hagan, contractor... 1,341

BRIGGS ST, n s, Lots 210 to 219, William's Bridge; William F. Laurence against Emanuel Burlando, owner and contractor 1,865

29TH ST, 33 to 37 West; Thomas Dimond against George Green, owner; George J

NICARAGUA CANAL PLANS

An English View of the Great Interoceanic Waterway.

ITS PROSPECTS REMARKABLY FINE

The Estimate of Its Cost Probably Too Low, but It Is the Only Practicable Canal Between the Two Oceans.

From The London Times, Oct. 28.

There is one obvious question to be dealt with before approaching that of the Nicaragua Canal, viz., Can the Panama Canal be completed? Even if proved to be practicable, it is extremely doubtful whether the French people would ever again subscribe the required money. With this, however, I am not concerned. But is it practicable? Can the engineer overcome the physical difficulties?

Many proposals for recommencing the work have been put forward since 1889, the plan generally adopted being for a canal with six or eight locks, to feed which artificial lakes or reservoirs have to be created, in order to avoid so far as possible the deep cutting through the "divide." In 1890 a further concession of time till Oct. 31, 1894, was granted by the Colombian Government within which to form a new company and resume work, and in the Autumn of 1894 a new company—the Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama—was formed with a capital of £2,600,000. Operations were commenced on the Culebra cut last October (thereby just saving the concession) and work is in hand. It is claimed that a thorough survey of the isthmus—including an elaborate system of borings, to ascertain the exact nature of the soil and rocks at all depths, and to determine the permeability of the ground—has been commenced by a large staff of engineers, and that a definite plan will be settled in 1897, when a technical commission will proceed to the ground and decide as to the possibility of the completion of the canal.

When in Central America, in audition to my examination of the Nicaragua Canal, I made a personal inspection of the Panama line, paying special attention to the two main difficulties—the Chagres River and the Culebra cut. A number of estimates of the work done and to be done, to carry through the canal with locks, have been published. The general conclusion I arrived at was that, if a lock canal were feasible, for practical purposes not more than one-third of the total work required to complete it has been executed, and that the remaining two-thirds would involve a genuine expenditure of largely over £40,000,000.

On the occasion of my visit I found that some 400 or 500 men were being employed, and these almost entirely on the Culebra cut; while, contrary to general impression, the machinery and plant were mostly being kept in fairly good order, and this at considerable expense. I have read most exaggerated accounts of the wreck of the canal by the floods of the Chagres River. But the general impression I gained from my visit was that a large amount of useful work remained accomplished—work not evident to the ordinary traveler or untrained observer. Still, the Chagres River and the Culebra cut appeared to me to be obstacles which may be considered insurmountable—that is to say, within the range of practical engineering.

Having no adequate supply of water at greater elevations to feed his canal, Lesseps depressed its bottom to a level that made it a constant prey to the Chagres River and the enormous floods of water rushing down by that stream, which drains an area of some 1,400 square miles, discharging in any season, at its first point of contact with the line of the canal, 15 cubic metres of water per second, but in the wet season 4,670 metres per second, the flood causing a sudden rise in the Chagres River of from 20 feet to 50 feet in height. This water is precipitated from the steep ravines and high mountains, the torrents concentrating suddenly, and often without warning, in the main outlet. I have seen a good deal of torrential streams in various tropical countries, and from my experience, both as an engineer and traveler, have learned to appreciate their dangerous character; but nowhere—neither in Burmah, India, Indo-China, nor South Africa, all of which I know well—have I seen anything more formidable than the Chagres River. The tropical rains in Central America are the most serious obstacle to the construction and maintenance of a canal, which must be clear of reach of sudden and excessive inundations. This object could never be accomplished at Panama, with the channel bed at sea level. Neither is a lock canal, in my opinion, possible, for a canal with locks or lifts must have at its highest level an abundant, safe, and controllable supply of water, and this can only be had in Central America on the Nicaragua route. There it already exists in perfection.

These facts regarding Panama clearly indicate the wide and radical difference in the conditions existing between that route and Nicaragua, and it is idle, as will later be more fully demonstrated, for the adverse critics of the projected canal to contend that the failure of the Panama scheme proved the impossibility of the Nicaraguan or any Isthmian canal. That project was defeated by local difficulties, mainly by the uncontrolled giant floods of the Chagres River, which hold undisputed sway over this route, and by the Culebra cut, the character of which had never been properly ascertained.

The Nicaragua Canal begins on the Atlantic side at Greytown, runs by canal to the San Juan River, thence follows its left bank to the mouth of the San Carlos River. Here navigation of the San Juan River begins, and by the aid of three short canals of the aggregate length of three and a half miles reaches Lake Nicaragua; thence across the lake and through the valleys of the Rio del Medio and the Rio Grande to Brito, on the Pacific coast. It is said to possess for the construction and maintenance of a canal greater advantages, and to offer fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial, and economic points of view than any of the other routes shown to be practicable by proper surveys.

Before I proceed to a description of the route, it may be noted that the greatest obstacles met with in other localities are (1) high elevations in the Cordillera separating the two oceans, requiring tunneling; (2) a high summit level requiring a large number of locks, for which an adequate water supply is not obtainable; (3) torrential streams whose control within economical limits defies the skill of the engineer. Nicaragua is free from all these obstacles.

It is unnecessary here to trace the various phases in the history of the canal since 1876. Suffice it to say that when the disastrous financial panic of 1893—the culmination of the disturbance which began in the Argentine, extended to Australia, and thence to Europe—overtook the United States it was found impossible to carry on the work of the construction company, and for the protection of all concerned it was placed in the hands of a receiver, whose functions, it is important to note, apply to the construction company only, the rights and charter of the Maritime Canal Company remaining unaffected. Simultaneously a scheme of reconstruction was framed. Meanwhile, upon the unanimous report of a committee of the Senate in favor of the proposal that the United States Government should take the matter up as a National enterprise and should build the canal, bills were introduced into the Senate and the House of Representatives, and duly passed by a committee in each house, providing for the acquisition of the shares of the construction company and of the Maritime Canal Company.

A bill to this effect was introduced into the Senate on Dec. 10, 1894, and passed on Feb. 25 of this year. The one before the House of Representatives failed to pass. The Senate bill marks an entirely new departure of a far-reaching character in the policy of the United States toward the whole question of encouragement of public works by State aid, whether within or without their territories. It provides for the guarantee of $70,000,000 of bonds of the Maritime Company, bearing interest at 3 per cent., payable quarterly, the principal to fall due in not less than ten nor more than thirty years. The interests of the United States Government are safeguarded by various stringent regulations, and the provisions of the bill are well advised for the purpose of preventing misapplication or waste of money. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have general supervision of the project, and a board of fifteen Directors is to have the immediate charge of the work, ten of whom will be elected by the President; and not more than two from any one State. An amendment of great significance, and one to which I should like to draw the attention of this country, is that all material and supplies are to be purchased in the United States, except such as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

A commission consisting of three engineers, whose duty it is to "ascertain the feasibility, permanence, and cost of the construction and completion of the Nicaragua Canal," has been appointed by the United States Government, and has been until lately employed in carrying out its mission in Nicaragua. The commission, which I met in Nicaragua, is to visit and personally inspect the route of the canal, examine and consider the plans and profiles, prisms, and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the President on or before Nov. 1 next. The members are Col. W. Ludlow, United States Army; Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, United States Navy, and Civil Engineer John Noble of Chicago. The commission is accompanied by Mr. Menocal, unofficially. It is important to note, however, that if the terms of the bill be considered unfavorable, the construction company does not seem absolutely bound to accept it.

As regards its political aspect, confidential communications on the subject are said to have passed between our own and the United States Government, and no objections have been raised. In any case it would seem that, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, any connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by ship canal through the State of Nicaragua will have to be neutralized in the same way as was the Suez Canal in 1888. In the course of the last debates in the United States Senate and House of Representatives the questions were raised as to whether a guarantee such as proposed is constitutional and politic, and whether the canal was physically possible. It was the failure of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty of 1884 (under the terms of which the canal was to be built by the United States Government) and the insuperable objections on account of the entangling alliances entailed by it which led to the acquisition of concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the incorporation by the United States Government of the Maritime Canal Company.

It was found that a further step was necessary, or, at any rate, advisable—namely, the sanction of a bill, such as has recently been passed by the Senate, by which the United States Government would become possessed of as complete a command, "though not legally absolute," as if she actually owned the canal and the country traversed by it. The bill is certainly the nearest approximation that the United States Government can make to that position, as was repeatedly pointed out by Mr. Morgan in the last debates in the Senate, while avoiding a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and an infraction of, or departure from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The object of the bill, it is perfectly clear, is to acquire control of the canal; and this is a matter which concerns not only the United States, but the world at large, and more especially Great Britain.

In view of the difficulties surrounding this enterprise—difficulties vast and far reaching, mainly of a political nature—it is certain that the project must be under the auspices of some strong Government, and without doubt that Government must be the United States. Had it not been for the obstacles hindering the United States Government itself from undertaking the construction of the canal, it would have been completed long ago. The vicissitudes through which the canal has already passed have made it abundantly clear that the project cannot be carried through as a private undertaking. The work is so great, the benefits it will confer are so transcendent; but, above all, the interests involved are so vast and complex, that it should be removed from the chances of private enterprise, affected as they would be by the stringency or fluctuations of the money market, the attitude of the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and in various other ways which need not now be specified. Under existing circumstances no private company or corporation could complete this enterprise—one which, notwithstanding its great promise, could, unlike railroads, yield no income during its progress, for the investment could not bring returns until it was proved that vessels could pass right through from ocean to ocean with reasonable facility and without delay or danger.

The proposed route is from Greytown (San Juan del Norte), on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, the total distance from port to port being under 170 miles, of which only 27 miles will be excavated canal. Lake Nicaragua, necessarily the summit-level of the canal, will be connected with the Pacific by two sections of canal in exactly a case for the use of labor-saving appliances. The question of labor is an important one. It has been assumed, to satisfy the amour propre of the people of the United States, that the labor, white and black, is to come entirely from either the Gulf States or Central America, an assumption that will not bear investigation for a moment. The labor is not too plentiful now in Nicaragua or the neighboring States, and labor from the Southern States would be expensive. The true source of labor undoubtedly is the West Indies, the negro labor being admirably adapted for the purpose, much more so than Chinese, for the Chinese have proclivities of the canal—namely, 2¼ miles from Brito, and 12¾ miles from Greytown—thereby giving a clear summit level of 154 miles in extent, out of the total length. The lake, over 105 miles in length, with an average of some 40 miles in width, is the controlling feature of the whole problem. It drains a watershed of 8,000 square miles, which, with its water area is nearly one-half, and, on account of its large space, restricted catchment basin and ample outlet, is not subject to either sudden or great fluctuation in level.

Both the lake and the San Juan River are, therefore, free from floods, a most important feature, distinguishing this route from all others. The average yearly rise and fall, due to wet and dry seasons, is about 5 feet, its highest water-mark being 110 feet above the sea, the elevation assumed for the highest level. Taking its source at the southeastern extremity of the lake, the San Juan River flows some 119 miles through a broad valley, almost due east, to its mouth south of Greytown. Its minimum flow is 12,000 cubic feet per second, the width varying from 800 feet to 2,000 feet, and the average fall being 11 inches per mile.

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While the isthmus separating the lake from the Pacific is, at its narrowest point (where is found the very lowest depression in the whole Cordillera,) not more than 12 miles in width, the most economical route connecting the lake shore with Brito has a length of 17.04 miles. It starts from the mouth of the Lajas, a small stream draining a limited watershed to the south of the line, and trends southwesterly through a broad valley slightly rising toward the "Divide," which it reaches at a distance of 4.70 miles from the lake. Descending thence on the Pacific slope, at the rate of about 9 feet per mile, at a further distance of 1¾ miles it falls into the narrow, tortuous valley of the Grande, a waterless creek during the dry season, but a stream of considerable flow in the rainy portion of the year. Its maximum valley continues its uniform descent of about 8 feet to the mile, and gradually expands until, at the junction of the Tola tributary, it attains the maximum width of 12,500 feet.

At the fourteenth mile post, near a place called La Flor, the Grande passes through a narrow gap, flanked by high hills, into the more extensive plain of Brito, bordering on the Pacific. It was the original plan to cut a canal through this valley of Tola, and four locks were contemplated; but another scheme has since been adopted, by which the valley in question is flooded and converted into an extensive navigable reservoir. This will be accomplished by closing the gap at La Flor by a dam 1,800 feet long and 70 feet high, so forming a basin, whose surface level will be the same as that of the lake—in fact, form part of it. As regards the engineering question, there are three works, involving problems demanding careful consideration—the Ochoa dam, the "Great Divide" cut, and the harbor at Greytown. The dam and the "Divide" cut are colossal works. The former is to be of a novel construction, novel, at any rate, to the engineering practice of Europe, termed in the States "rock-fill"—rubble of massive dimensions—taken from the Great Divide cut, and "dumped" from an overhead suspension railway into the river, where the rocks are to be allowed to find a natural resting place. It is claimed that, once made, it will be permanent. It will, in fact, form a natural barrier.

Under the conditions obtaining, I am of opinion that it is the best plan which could be adopted. The stupendous character of the "Divide" cut is made clear by the fact that from a trench less than three miles long, with an average height of 140 feet and a maximum height of 330 feet, more than 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock have to be extracted. Mr. Menocal, the chief engineer of the late canal construction company, claims that borings carefully made have established fully the character of the rock to be dealt with; but Major Dutton, who reported on the canal a few years ago, is of opinion that a more complete system of borings should be carried out, and in this view I am bound to concur. The harbor at Greytown will be a difficult undertaking, owing to the shifting character of the sands, and it has been pronounced to be impossible—that is, practically—by some engineers of repute, and not least by Eads, of the Mississippi jetty system fame. That great engineer, however, it must be borne in mind, was the originator and promoter of a rival scheme—the Tehuantepec Ship Railway. In my opinion the plans proposed are quite adequate, a view held not only by most American, but by the leading English engineers who have looked into the question.

At Brito (the Pacific terminus), where there is not even, be it noted, a roadstead at present, the work of constructing a harbor presents no peculiar difficulty. The canal company's buildings and the dredging plant at Greytown, as well as the "service railway" for facilitating operations (about eleven miles long,) are in existence and in fairly good condition. This railway, it must be remarked, was expected to prove a very difficult business, and was at first laid on "corduroy," through the swamp at the back of Greytown, to prevent its sinking. But the material in the swamp, really volcanic detritus, was found to be so solid that the anticipated difficulty was not realized. The locks are 650 feet long by 80 feet wide, with varying lifts from 30 feet to 45 feet. There seems to be no doubt as to the practicability of these locks of great lift. The time of transit through the canal is estimated at twenty-eight hours, the passage through locks, narrow channel, broad channel, river basin, river, and lake being all computed at varying speeds. This allowance of twenty-eight hours seems to me sufficient, notwithstanding the views of M. Mange and other French engineers, mostly connected with or interested in some way in the Panama enterprise, that it would take considerably longer. The Sault Ste. Marie lock is worked in as little as nineteen minutes, and Mr. Menocal has allowed as much as forty-five minutes in his calculation.

A factor of the first importance as regards the construction and also the maintenance of the canal is that of the climate and rainfall. The difficulties to be apprehended in this respect seem to me not to have been sufficiently appreciated, and it is here that I find myself most at variance with the plans so admirably prepared by Mr. Menocal. A great diversity of views on this subject has been expressed, but while the climate of Nicaragua in the lake region and on the Pacific slope is undoubtedly immensely superior to that of the Panama route, and indeed may be pronounced a healthy one, the low-lying region from Greytown to the foothills must be considered by no means healthy, and indeed likely to give a considerable amount of trouble. I went to Nicaragua incredulous, I must confess, as to the reported healthiness of the central and Pacific sections of the country, but I returned convinced that they have a really good climate. The reason is to be found in the health-giving trade winds, which sweep across the country through a sort of funnel, the lowest depression in the whole Cordillera. It is this feature that makes even Greytown a not unhealthy place. There is no disguising the fact that the heavy rainfall—not much under 200 inches in the year—in a tropical country is a most serious question. I have had an extended experience of tropical countries, and am forced to the opinion that insufficient allowance has been made on this account, as regards both construction and maintenance of the works later.

The cost is estimated, in round figures, at £20,000,000, a sum in my opinion insufficient. It is true that the rates in the estimate seem to be sufficient, but in such a country, and especially in such climatic conditions, it is necessary to give a very wide margin for contingencies. In all such cases the unforeseen must be counted on. However, I would wish it to be understood that this factor, which played such terrible havoc at Panama, cannot have so much importance here, where the studies and preparation of the project have been carried out on a scale hitherto almost unknown in the conduct of such enterprises. Without committing myself to any dogmatic opinion, I am convinced that the canal when completed will cost a sum nearer £30,000,000 than the present estimate. The excess in cost of similar works results generally from extra work eventually found necessary, rather than from miscalculation of the original rates.

The time for completing the work is generally estimated at seven years, which seems ample under the circumstances. The time for carrying out the Great Divide cut and the Ochoa dam is naturally a factor determining the period required for construction, and both these can be completed within that time. The canal is a work on which the employment of machinery in every possible form will be as much as possible resorted to, and most wisely, for it is entirely a case for the use of labor-saving appliances. The question of labor is an important one. It has been assumed, to satisfy the amour propre of the people of the United States, that the labor, white and black, is to come entirely from either the Gulf States or Central America, an assumption that will not bear investigation for a moment. The labor is not too plentiful now in Nicaragua or the neighboring States, and labor from the Southern States would be expensive. The true source of labor undoubtedly is the West Indies, the negro labor being admirably adapted for the purpose, much more so than Chinese, for the Chinese have proclivities of the canal—namely, 2¼ miles from Brito, and 12¾ miles from Greytown—thereby giving a clear summit level of 154 miles in extent, out of the total length. The lake, over 105 miles in length, with an average of some 40 miles in width, is the controlling feature of the whole problem. It drains a watershed of 8,000 square miles, which, with its water area is nearly one-half, and, on account of its large space, restricted catchment basin and ample outlet, is not subject to either sudden or great fluctuation in level.

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SIX DIED, HELP NEAR

Brooklyn Firemen and Police Did Not Seek the Ryans.

SOMEONE SAID THEY HAD ESCAPED

That Statement Was Taken for Truth and a Whole Family Was Suffocated at a Fire Early Yesterday Morning.

Six persons were suffocated in a fire in the four-story brick tenement, at Van Brunt and King Streets, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. The dead are:

RYAN, CHARLES, forty-nine years old.

RYAN, ELLEN, forty-five years old; wife of Charles Ryan.

RYAN, JOHANNA, twenty years old, daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.

RYAN, SARAH, seventeen years old, daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.

RYAN, MAGGIE, fourteen years old, niece of Charles Ryan.

RYAN, LIZZIE, twelve years old, daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.

Charles Ryan kept a saloon at the corner opposite his home. A policeman saw him enter the house at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered twenty minutes later. The firemen had little trouble extinguishing it. Mrs. Mary Walsh, a widow, and her five children, who occupied the first floor over the store, which is a saloon, were awakened by the noise of the fire apparatus. They escaped through the front windows, and walked along the cornice over the store to the next house, which they entered through the windows.

The second floor was unoccupied. The Ryan family lived on the third floor. Somebody said the Ryans had escaped. The firemen took this statement for granted, and gave all their attention to the fire. When it was under control, ladders were raised to the top story, and the firemen entered. They found the rooms filled with smoke.

One of them, going to open a window, found Charles Ryan on the floor beside the bed, partially dressed. Mrs. Ryan was found three-quarters out of bed, with her head resting on the floor near that of her husband. In the kitchen were the four girls, two near the window, the other two near the door. It was evident that they had tried to reach the fire escapes in the rear of the building.

A Roundsman and a squad, who had been sent to the fire by the Sergeant in charge of the desk, returned to the station at 1:45 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour after the fire had been discovered, and said the fire was out and that no person had been injured.

The damage to the building, which is owned by James Walsh, is estimated at $2,000. Patrick Flanegan, whose saloon occupied the first floor, says the damage to his property is $600.

The fire started in a frame extension that sheltered the wooden stairway leading from the King Street entrance. Fire Marshal Byrnes investigated the fire yesterday. He said it was caused by a lot of half-burned débris, the remnants of an election night bonfire, which had been scraped up and put under the stairway by some person for kindling wood.

The police and firemen were severely criticised yesterday for having failed to go through the house as soon as they reached it.

Johanna Ryan was a graduate of the Girls' High School, and Sarah was employed in this city as a stenographer and typewriter. Maggie Ryan was a niece of Charles Ryan, but since her parents' death some time ago, she had lived with her uncle's family.

Lost His Life Saving Chickens.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Nov. 7.—A man about forty-five years old, who has not yet been identified, lost his life on the West Jersey Railroad tracks this morning while endeavoring to "shoo" a number of chickens out of danger from an approaching train. The man succeeded in getting the chickens to leave the tracks, and was about to step out of the way himself, when the train came along and struck him. He was killed instantly.

SLAUGHTER IN MODERN MASTERS

Paintings on Which the Harlem River Bank Loaned $19,500 Sold for $422.50.

What might have been advertised as a slaughter in modern masters took place at Edward Schenck's auction rooms yesterday.

When David B. Sickels was appointed receiver of the Harlem River Bank last year he found among the other assets of the bank twenty-five paintings of Dupré, Daubigny, Corot, Jacque, Jolly, Diaz, Duvieux, Frere, Indoni, and other artists.

At least the paintings were signed with these names, and were appraised at anything above $100,000 in value. On the strength of the names and the borrower's appraisement, the bank officials loaned $15,000 on the pictures on a first application and $4,500 on a second, making in all $19,500.

When Receiver Sickels asked the borrower to return the amount of the loan and take home the pictures, he was surprised that his request was not at once acceded to, but yesterday he learned why these valuable works of art had been abandoned to him as receiver.

When selling the pictures yesterday Mr. Schenck said that they were undoubtedly authentic, or so much money would not have been loaned on them by such renowned financiers, but even if they were authentic, he personally could not guarantee the fact. They were then offered for sale, and brought a total of $422.50, or just about the price of their gilt frames, figuring the frames at second-hand prices.

Prices were from $10 to $35 apiece, and the pictures did not go off quickly even then. One purchaser, more bold than the rest, offered to take the lot, after he learned that $19,500 had been loaned on them, at $10 apiece, but this rash offer was rejected, by the receiver, who said that they would have to be sold separately. The bank lost only $19,077.50 on the transaction.

MR. HEDGES KNEW THE SIGNS

He and Mr. Burrows Assist a Deaf-Mute in the Mayor's Office.

E. Glolet de Geer, a Parisian, seventy-seven years old, called on Mayor Strong yesterday with a letter of introduction from the French Consul General. M. de Geer's card explained that he was a numismatist and a member of many societies. He is a deaf-mute and does not know English.

The Mayor's office, however, was found to be very well equipped for just such an emergency. Secretary Hedges is an expert in the sign language, and Chief Clerk Burrows knows French.

M. de Geer made signs to Mr. Hedges. He called off the letters to Mr. Burrows, who translated the words into English and wrote them out for the Mayor.

M. de Geer had established a deaf-mutes' asylum in Paris. He is on a visit to this city, and he wanted a letter that would enable him to visit the deaf-mute institutions and the various charitable institutions. He got it.

STILL PURSUING BEEF COMBINATION

The Government Secures Evidence to Lay Before the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The charges against the alleged beef "combine" are not being left to slumber by the United States Government officials. The charges were first made in New-York, and later reiterated by Secretary Morton, who preferred charges with Attorney General Harmon, and he, in turn, referred them, with Secretary Morton's letter, to Gen. John C. Black, United States District Attorney at Chicago. Gen. Black was unable to secure evidence to put before the recent Federal Grand Jury. The Federal authorities at Washington, realizing that considerable work would have to be done to gather the evidence, sent several agents to Chicago, who have been engaged for some time in running down the evidence of the alleged "combine." It is said they have finished their work. The result of it cannot be presented before December, when there will be another Grand Jury.

Mangaria Will Be Taken to France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—At the request of the French Government, Secretary Olney has signed a warrant for the extradition of Joseph Mangaria, held in New-York City for the alleged embezzlement of funds of a French railway company.

TRYING TO PAY A MORTGAGE

Port Chester Women Open a Fair That Has a Promising Outlook.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Summerfield Methodist Church Fair opened in Irving Hall this afternoon. The women of the church have worked hard to make the fair attractive. The booths are handsomely decorated, and contain pretty displays of fancy work, bric-a-brac, and flowers. A large crowd was present this evening.

Mrs. W. M. Craft and Miss Sadie Purdy presided at the flower booth. At the confectionery booth were Miss Edna Sherwood, Miss Mamie Hillaker, Miss Sadie Russell, Miss Grace Slagle, Miss Grace Sherwood, Miss May Hunter, Miss Lulu Barber, Miss Nellie Parker, and Miss Carrie McDermott. The booth for fancy work was in charge of Mrs. William Talbot, Mrs. George Geisreiter, Mrs. S. E. Clark, and Mrs. Willis P. Clark.

The work of getting out the attractive paper called the "Fair Journal" was performed under the direction of Mrs. Emily Merritt.

Those in charge of the other departments were: Linen booth—Miss Lizzie Purdy, the Misses Foster, Miss Harnish, and Miss Thompson; pie booth—Miss Helen Barker and Miss Nellie Studwell; china booth—Mrs. George A. Slater, Mrs. J. Benedict, Mrs. Clarence Ferris, and Mrs. L. Horton; bargain table—Mrs. Noah Soder, Mrs. D. M. Lounsbury, Mrs. Ernest Simms, and Mrs. C. De Mott; apron table—Mrs. Alexander Hubbard, Mrs. S. H. Jimmerson, Mrs. Alfred Simons, Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Lizzie Simons.

The fair will be continued to-morrow. It has been decided to apply the proceeds to the payment of a mortgage on the parsonage.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other ports of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Port Darwin, from Baltimore, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Port Darwin";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alfas, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alfas";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11:00 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 2 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda ..... Nov. 16 | †Kaiser W. II. ... Dec. 7
*Columbia ..... Nov. 23 | †Fulda ..... Jan. 4
†Ems ..... Nov. 30 | *Normannia ..... Jan. 8
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 70 weeks.
Also Winter cruise into the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25,